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LILOV SPEAKS AT NATIONAL DAY FESTIVE MEETING 8 SEPTEMBER

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[Speech by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at 8 September solemn meeting in Sofia on the occasion of Bulgaria's 35th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, we are marking the 35th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in our country. This is a remarkable anniversary. September 9 is the date of the most profound social transformation and highest summit of Bulgaria's 13 centuries of social development. It is, therefore, our dearest and brightest holiday. It is where the history of Bulgaria's exploiting societies ends, and where the era of freedom and justice begins. The banner of the 9 September socialist revolution reads: Peace and Freedom, Work and Creativity, Equality and Fraternity, Happiness and Prosperity for the Entire Nation and Every Individual.

Bulgarian history is rich with dear and bright anniversaries which are observed by our socialist society with great care and respect. This is necessary and natural. The anniversaries of progressive events and personalities are vital historical reminders for every nation. We mark them because they are the essence of the spiritual and emotional ascending of the people towards the greatest heights of their history, and because the anniversaries offer time for reflection, self-evaluation and self-analysis for the people and for society. Only a few people that know and understand their history, know to preserve, cherish and develop their progressive historical heritage, and know to respect and learn from other peoples' historical heritage can march forward and rely on the future. Socialism is the negation of the capitalist social system, a continuation of the people's history and the legal heir of the people's historical creativity.

By celebrating the 9 September socialist revolution we mark not only a historical epopee in our people's long struggles but also a historical leaf in its development, which brought Bulgaria forward into a new era, transformed it, comprehensively renewed it and placed it in the ranks of the vanguard of the world's social progress, together with the great USSR--the first socialist state in the world--and the other socialist countries.

In the decades and centuries to come the liberated creative forces of our talented people will create miracles which cannot even be imagined. Future generations will construct a new life and will live according to its laws. They will further perfect the communist society and will forget many things of the past, but they will never forget that 9 September 1944 was the beginning of free and communist Bulgaria. The socialist revolution's significance, cause, heroes and ideals are immortal and eternal. They will live forever in the people's grateful memory.

This is the reason that--with a sense of deep respect and gratitude--we direct our opening remarks at the 9 September solemn celebration to these social forces, generations and people who carried out the revolution of 9 September.

Today, together with the entire Bulgarian people, we glorify the deed of the Bulgarian proletariat and the BCP which, for decades, waged a brutal social struggle, suffered countless casualities, but in the final account were victorious together with the progressive people's intelligentsia and the working peasants. The Bulgarian workers class under the leadership of its militant communist vanguard is the nucleus and main moving force in our socialist revolution. [paragraph continues]

The Bulgarian people who arose at the call and leadership of the party, and who cast off the chains of the governing fascist-capitalist system, are the demiurge of our socialist revolution. This was not a revolution that was implemented for the people or with the people's assistance. This was the first revolution in our history that was performed by the people and by its colossal revolutionary energy and creativity.

Every year on this solemn day, the Bulgarian people address their warmest words and brightest emotions to the revolutionary guard that prepared and carried out the revolution of 9 September. We address these words and emotions to the act of heroism performed by those who died in the struggle as well as to the living heroes and veterans of the revolution and the generations that achieved and defended the 9 September victory. Their heroism is invaluable and eternal. Many important and great deeds were done and many are still being done in the course of our ascending development, but this heroism will always brightly shine as one of the most valuable pages of our history.

Each time we celebrate our greatest national holiday, the Bulgarian people address words of fraternal solidarity and love to the USSR and its glorious Red Army--liberator of Bulgaria, other nations and the world--whose decisive assistance helped the 9 September revolution defeat fascism. World War II took the lives of 20 million Soviet citizens. They also died for our freedom. This second liberation of Bulgaria is one of the temples of the pure and sacred Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. The grateful Bulgarian people will never forget the assistance of their Soviet brothers. The road of present and future Bulgarian generations toward "Alyosha" [Bulgarian familiar term for Russians] will never be forgotten.

Comrades, according to the Leninist theory of revolution, socialist revolutions cannot be imported or exported. As an integral part of the world revolutionary process, socialist revolutions take place only where and when the necessary conditions are ripe.

Bulgaria's revolution of 9 September was prepared by the entire course of the country's social development in the middle of the 20th century [as published]. It was a logical result of the development of the social-class relations in the Bulgarian capitalist society and of the continuous struggle of the Bulgarian workers' class and the people's masses against capitalism and fascism under the leadership of the BCP. Consequently, the revolution was a result of the historically created objective and subjective conditions, and not just a casual coincidence of circumstances and events. Bulgaria's socialist revolution of 9 September succeeded under the concrete and specific internal and international conditions in 1944 and with the assistance of the Red Army's advance, which liberated Bulgaria and all Balkan countries. Nevertheless, in its essence, social contents and moving forces, it was a Bulgarian phenomenon and a deed of the Bulgarian proletariat and Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP.

The internal conditions which characterized the Bulgarian socialist revolution were varied. The most important internal conditions were as follows.

The first important internal condition was that a bourgeoisie-democratic revolution took place in Bulgaria in the 19th century as a result of the national revolutionary struggles and as a result of the 1877-1878 Russian-Turkish War. This revolution created the possibility for and encouraged the development of capitalism and hence its characteristic antagonistic contradictions: class forces and class struggle.

The second important internal condition was that old Bulgaria was a country of accentuated social-class contradictions and conflicts, especially after the October Revolution. During the last 25 years of bourgeoisie domination, the country experienced two military-fascist coups, two lengthy periods of partisan movement, and three armed insurrections--not counting the other mass struggles of the working people. [paragraph continues]

It is with a sense of pride that we note that the first armed insurrection of the military against the imperialist war to follow the October Revolution was Bulgaria's Vladay insurrection of September 1918. Again in Bulgaria in 1923 the people's masses challenged the supremacy of fascist reaction for the first time in the world.

The third important internal condition was that the Bulgarian workers' class--and no other--was the center of the process which led to the victory of the revolution. The Bulgarian workers' class was organized and inspired by the BCP. Created at the 1891 Buzludzha congress as a revolutionary Marxist party, the party of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov accumulated 30 years of revolutionary experience and knew how to correctly direct the antifascist struggle, organize its own armed forces and unite all democratic, progressive and patriotic forces of the Fatherland Front around the workers' class.

As a result of all this and according to the very logic of the class struggle Bulgaria developed the moment--on the eve of 9 September--that, according to Marx, the progressive class turns into the "social mind and social heart" of society, and when the demands and rights of this class turn into the demands and rights of the entire people. At the same time all social shortcomings concentrated in another social force--the fascist bourgeoisie, which--again according to Marx--became the factor behind the "crime recognized by all" against society, namely fascist terror. The major part of the nonfascist bourgeoise did not radically separate itself from the "crime recognized by all" and in the final account became an obstacle for the revolution, and thus had also to suffer its blows. And so the revolution of 9 September, by liberating the workers' class, liberated the entire people. In the real sense of the word it was a revolution of the Bulgarian people.

However, being a revolution of the Bulgarian people, 9 September is organically connected with the international situation and the world revolutionary process.

There were two international conditions which had an essential role in facilitating the success of the Bulgarian socialist revolution.

The most important international condition was the victorious advance of the Red Army in the Balkans and the liberation of Bulgaria from fascism. The ideological, political and military defeat of Hitlerite-fascism by the USSR during the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War was not only a salvation for mankind from fascist barbarity, but also objectively created the necessary conditions for victorious socialist revolutions in the new states of Europe and Asia.

A second important international condition was the world transition from capitalism to socialism, which began with the great October Socialist Revolution. Our 9 September revolution is a component part and manifestation of this historical transition.

This transition continues today. For more than 60 years the world has witnessed great revolutionary transformations. One-third of the world's population is constructing socialism on one-quarter of the globe. Real socialism is becoming a decisive factor of contemporary world development. A significant number of countries have adopted a socialist orientation of development. The world colonial system of imperialism is disintegrating. The struggles of the working people for democracy and social progress are developing in the capitalist countries that are engulfed in a deep and lasting crisis. Today the Communist movement--the vanguard of the workers' class, which is the focal force in our epoch--is the most contemporary political force. Objectively, the entire capitalist society as a whole is ripe for socialist reconstruction. [paragraph continues]

Capitalist society itself has created the social forces which will perform this reconstruction. The victory of socialism on an international scale is historically unavoidable, despite all difficulties and obstacles, and the defeat of imperialism is inevitable.

Our revolution was an integral part and manifestation of this most significant transition of mankind's history because, first, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed at the Seventh BCP Congress, "from its very beginning it was a socialist revolution." On the first day of the revolution--9 September 1944--the basic question of every revolution--the question of government--was solved. According to the words of the great Georgi Dimitrov, the political power in Bulgaria was taken from the hands of the capitalist bourgeoisie and transfered into the hands of the great majority of the working people of the cities and villages, through the active and leading role of the workers' class and its leading vanguard.

Second, the revolution of 9 September took place according to the laws of social development, which were discovered by scientific socialism and Marxism-Leninism, and in its essence it was a new manifestation of our specific national conditions as well as of the general laws governing each socialist revolution which were already evident during the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Third, the People's Republic of Bulgaria was one of the countries which formed the world socialist community--the greatest achievement of the international proletariat after the establishment of the USSR, and a giant step and catalyst for the world transition from capitalism to socialism.

And finally, our anti-fascist struggle was a component part of the general struggle against the Hitlerite and fascist oppression and aggression led by the freedom-loving peoples during World War II. Bulgaria was one of the first countries in which an anti-fascist partisan movement developed immediately after the beginning of the Great Fatherland War in 1941. The Bulgarian communists and progressive people considered Hitler's war against the Soviet country as a war against their own country and did everything possible to defeat fascism. At the same time our antifascist movement developed in combat-solidarity and cooperation with the struggle of other neighboring peoples.

Immediately after the victory of the 9 September revolution new Bulgaria took part in the final stage of the war against Hitlerite Germany. The Bulgarian People's Army heroically fought together with the Soviet Army and the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army, and made its contribution to expelling the Hitlerites from Yugoslavia and Hungary.

An act of the Bulgarian workers' class and the Bulgarian people and an integral part of the world revolutionary process, the highly patriotic and deeply international Bulgarian socialist revolution saved Bulgaria from a third national catastrophe and opened the road towards its accelerated material and spiritual development.

Comrades, the most heroic hour of a revolution is the fight for its victory, and the most difficult is the battle for implementing its ideals. After the political victory of each revolution the time comes when it must show not only what it wants to do but also what it can do.

The past 35 years have shown that the main part of the socialist revolutions' historic mission is the construction of the new and just socialist society, better and more just than the capitalist one.

The main result of the 9 September socialist revolution in Bulgaria is the construction of real socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

What was Bulgaria and what is it today, 35 years after 9 September 1944? Until the revolution Bulgaria was a bourgeoisie-capitalist state with exploiting social relations, a low level of production forces, a greedy bourgeoisie, a small but heroic workers' class, a broad peasants' mass composed mostly of working peasants, an intelligentsia mostly originating from workers families and thus progressive in its attitude, and a small group of intelligentsia connected with the ruling class. Bulgaria also was a country of the oil lamp and wooden plow in the villages and great misery in the cities, a country of great unemployment. Bulgaria was a country of a terroristic political system of night coups and political assassinations, political oppression and cultural obscurantism, a system which had declared that it was against its own people. The national economy was plundered and ruined by foreign monopolies. It was a country cheated, deceived, and isolated in the international arena. But, there also was a people proud of its ancient history, heroic past and ancient cultural traditions, brought to bitter defeats, national catastrophies and humiliations by the ruling bourgeoisie and international imperialism.

Today there is no remnant of that Bulgaria. It remains in the dark night of history and in the memories of the older generations.

Today Bulgaria is a country of real socialism. The bourgeois exploiting system has been replaced by a socialist system which has forever liquidated the exploitation of man by man. The structure and balance of the social-class forces have been profoundly changed. The workers' class, which numbered 300,000 in the mid-forties, now has reached 2,400,000. This is 56 percent of the working population and creates two-thirds of the national income and social products. From a small revolutionary vanguard in the struggle against capitalism, the workers' class today has turned into the main leading and creative social force. The number of peasants has been drastically decreased. Today they represent 12 percent of the active population. In addition, Bulgaria's peasants have drastically changed their character: The small-scale producers have turned into cooperative farmers and participants in the large-scale, mechanized agricultural production. The relative percentage of the employees and intelligentsia has increased 2.5 times and now represent 20 percent of the working population, while the intelligentsia has increased only 8 times.

Real socialism created a really democratic state-political system, in which the citizens are not only an object but also subject of government. The socialist democracy is higher than bourgeois democracy. The socialist workers ever more broadly and actively participate in the management of society. The social-state principle of the management of culture, and recently also of agriculture and education, is being successfully applied. The role of social organizations in social management is constantly growing. The state of the dictatorship of the proletariat ever more comprehensively is turning into an all-people state.

Socialism turned Bulgaria from a lagging agrarian state into an industrial state of quickly developing contemporary industry and highly concentrated and productive agriculture. In 1978 we attained 67 times more industrial production than in 1939, and in the period since the BCP Central Committee April Plenum our country's industrial capacity has grown annually by an average of 11 percent. Today, in only 4 days we produce as much as during the entire year of 1939.

Industry, which is developing on the basis of the most progressive modern trends, has asserted itself as a decisive branch of the national economy. In 1978 the correlation between industry and agriculture was 5 to 1 in favor of industry, while in 1939 the ratio had been 3 to 1 in favor of agriculture.

Simultaneously, fundamental qualitative and quantitative changes have taken place in agriculture. Now we have almost 300 agroindustrial and industrial-agrarian complexes, economic and scientific-production unions. [paragraph continues]

As a result of the concentration, specialization, and equipping of agricultural production with science and modern equipment the general agricultural production has increased 2.5 times, and average yields have improved. The average yields of wheat, for instance, during the first 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan were 3 times greater than those of the 1934-1939 period, and those of corn--3.3 times.

Bulgaria's accelerated economic development has expanded its foreign trade relations. Now our country trades with 112 countries, while in 1939 it traded with less than half that number. During the same period our trade exchange increased 37 times and our exports 47 times. In addition, its structure changed drastically. The industrial goods of nonagricultural origin are now 73 percent of our exports, as compared with 0.3 percent for 1939. In comparison with 1956, our trade exchange with the socialist countries has increased 20 times, and with the USSR 26 times.

The population's standard of living is constantly growing. Such serious social plagues as hunger, poverty, illiteracy, lack of medical service, high mortality among children, society's indifference to elderly people, and so forth, were liquidated within a short period. Socialism made man the essence and the basic concern of its development and not only liberated him from social oppression, but insured for him the right and opportunity of labor, of free education and free health care, the right of housing and general accessibility to cultural events and institutions, as well as to social welfare, and so forth. Although we have not yet fully satisfied all material and intellectual needs of the working people, our achievements in this field are tremendous and incomparable. They were unprecedented in presocialist Bulgaria and are unprecedented in capitalist states, where even today, in 1977, there are more than 20 million unemployed, where exploitation, racial discrimination, social inequality and lack of rights, insecurity as regards the future, alienation and discrimination are a living and inexorable reality.

The last 35 years were characterized not only by the implementation of basic social changes and economic achievements in our country but were also remarkable because of the widely expanded cultural revolution, which spread over all sectors of our intellectual development. Real socialism produced an unprecedented flourishing of our culture, science and arts, and drastically improved the cultural standards and the cultural needs of the broad people's masses. If we consider this aspect of our development from a universal point of view, we can say that socialism not only has linked the people to science, arts and culture, but has made these values and their beauty, strength and wealth accessible to the people. Socialism made the people themselves creators of scientific, artistic, and cultural values; socialism made use of the inexhaustible intelligence, talents, immense intellectual power and emotional strength of the people in order to develop artistic, scientific and cultural values. Being a country of ancient culture and of a gifted people who were spiritually revived, Bulgaria is now developing at a powerful pace in the field of culture and is actively participating in international cultural life, in worthily contributing to worldwide culture and, above all, to worldwide socialist culture. This is understood and acknowledged not only in our country, but far beyond its borders.

The international role of Bulgaria has radically changed. Today our country, which is a member of the worldwide socialist community and a respected partner in diplomatic relations with 109 countries, is a state enjoying great international prestige, a country which has loyal allies and true friends.

As we see, the successes achieved in economic, cultural and international development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the years following the 9 September revolution are beyond comparison with the achievements of capitalism either in Bulgaria before the revolution or in many other countries today. [paragraph continues]

However, the greatest and most important achievement of real socialism, attained in the last 35 years is the creation of a new socialist personality. We are witnessing the law-governed process and its implementation as was foreseen by Marx and Engels: In transforming the environment and society, man transforms himself. Today we can proudly declare as follows: Real socialism not only has created a powerful material-technical base--given the size of the country--but also has created a flourishing intellectual culture and, last but not least, has created new human relations, relations characteristic of the new, socialist way of life. It has created a new socialist individual--the man who has built real socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Naturally, we do not idealize the existing socialist reality. The stage reached in the building of real socialism in our country is still far from representing the full implementation of our communist ideals. We are now advancing toward the communist ideals. We are implementing, step by step, communist ideals, but we have not yet reached this historical stage of development. We know that at the present stage of development which we have now reached we cannot fully achieve the communist ideals. This is how the question is posed, this is how it exists in practical reality, and this is how it exists in theory. Our party is a Marxist-Leninist party indeed, and it neither deals with utopia nor with demagogy. We are aware of the fact that many problems have not been fully resolved and that many needs have not been fully satisfied. We are aware of the fact that a long path of development faces us and that along this path we will meet quite a number of difficulties and obstacles. However, our achievements of the last 35 years are so tremendous and essential, our progress has been so bold and so stable, that the BCP has all reasons to proudly face our Bulgarian workers class and the international workers class, as well as the other peoples, in this hour of glory, when we are celebrating our victorious jubilee.

Comrades, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has entered the stage of mature socialism.

The theory about a mature socialist society and of its real construction in the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and in certain other socialist countries is the greatest scientific-theoretical and social-practical achievement in the contemporary development of Marxism-Leninism and in the contemporary social progress of mankind. This is a major historical deed and the result of the collective experience and collective theory of the communist parties and of the peoples belonging to the socialist community and, above all, a result of the worldwide historical experience and creative spirit of the CPSU and of the Soviet people.

The BCP, too, has made its valuable and genuine contribution to the theory and practice of building a developed socialist society. The BCP program adopted by the 10th BCP Congress represents a creative, Marxist-Leninist analysis of the principles, goals and methods of building a mature socialism in our country. If we were to sum up in one sentence the main and decisive essence characterizing the development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the last decade, we could confidently and accurately state as follows: The main and decisive essence consists in the fact that the BCP program for the construction of a mature socialist society is being successfully implemented in practical life.

The struggle for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and by the national party conference, the struggle for the consistent implementation of the strategic line of policy worked out by the party for the purpose of achieving higher efficiency and greater quality in all fields of society--above all in the economic sector--this is now an exceptionally important, we could even say decisive, means for achieving the construction of a mature socialist society in our country.

There are periods of accelerated, but relatively even, development of productive forces and production relations in socialist society, periods of, so to say, smooth self-perfectioning. [paragraph continues]

However, there also are periods of drastic changes, of qualitative changes in the people's material and intellectual life. Our development entered such a period following the 11th BCP Congress.

The implementation of the party's strategic policy line calling for high efficiency and high quality in all places and in all sectors--this is now our general task, the most significant task of all tasks for each workers collective, for each individual worker, for every toiler and leader, for the entire people. This task determines everything and everything depends on it. The better we resolve it--the more prosperous our life will be--the more accelerated will be our progress.

What are the basic results stemming from the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 11th BCP Congress and at the national party conference?

The main practical results are linked to the further successful construction of the material-technical basis of developed socialism. In the 3 years following the 11th BCP Congress, basic projects worth a total of 16 billion leva were commissioned in our national economic sector. Those projects commissioned only in 1978 and in the first half of 1979 represent a total value of approximately 7 billion leva, while the annual average was 3.7 billion leva for the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

The high and stable rates of speed achieved in increasing social labor productivity represent a valuable achievement for us. Thanks to this, our population's per capita national income, which is the most eloquent measuring stick of a country's economic growth and the main indicator summing up the effectiveness of a national economy, has increased from 1,618 leva in 1975 to 1,795 leva in 1978. In addition to this, we must stress that this growth has been entirely achieved through increased social labor productivity.

The structural changes implemented in our economic sector have been more enhanced by the role of industry as a leading national economic branch whose relative share in the national income has increased from 53.5 percent in 1975 to 60.7 percent in 1978. Agriculture in our country also is developing successfully and together with the food industry sector today creates about 23 percent of our national income.

The implementation of the party's December program for improving the people's living standard continues upon the basis of the successes achieved in national economic development and in the increase of national effectiveness, despite the unfavorable conditions caused by natural disasters and by the exacerbation of the energy and raw material crisis and despite the increase of prices on international markets. During the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan period the real per capita income of the population increased by 6.6 percent. In 1978 the social consumption funds alone spent 4,208,000,000 leva, an average of 477 leva per person, on improving the people's living standard.

Considerable achievements also were obtained in the development of arts and culture, science and education. Within the school year 1978-79 the number of students increased to 1.5 million. Some 3,529 cinemas, 10,311 libraries, 4,252 reading rooms, 261 culture clubs and 56 theaters, as well as 193 museums, 15,688 amateur collectives, and others, carried out activities in our country in 1978. Six books, six periodicals and 98 newspapers per capita of population were issued during this same year. Important domestic and international cultural events took place during the same period. The essential upsurge in the creation, propagation and implementation of intellectual values has increasingly enhanced and confirmed the role of the cultural sphere as a basic factor in shaping and developing the socialist individual and the socialist way of life in the comprehensive social progress of our country.

In summing up the hitherto achieved results from the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, we can assert with satisfaction and optimism that, under the party's leadership, the people have achieved new successes and victories in the accelerated development of all sectors of social life as well as in the comprehensive progress of society along the path of its own socialist maturation.

Along with this tremendous new progress, the party has a realistic and demanding approach to all existing difficulties and unresolved questions. The main problem now facing the entire people--from the worker to the minister--is the need to increase decisively the effectiveness of the national economy. Consumption directly depends upon production. We cannot live better if we do not produce more goods of better quality and with greater efficiency. We must unmistakably tell those people who do not work well: You cannot as a producer of goods be the last in the line--and as a consumer of goods demand "word standards." It is necessary to understand well that the task of improving quality and efficiency is not a mere slogan, is not a distant prospect, but an urgent task that must be accomplished today by every worker's collective, by each individual worker in our country.

What are the basic tasks upon which the party is now concentrating the efforts, intellect and creative spirit of the people?

These, above all, are the tasks of further concentration and specialization of production throughout our entire national economy. The first results of the analyses made have demonstrated in practice the great opportunities offered by the multiple purpose-oriented approach as regards the improvement of the quality and efficiency of social production. The question now is to implement these analyses into practical experience and into production itself. We all must be aware of the fact that not the analyses themselves but the results of their implementation are the final goal and represent the measuring stick in this extremely important sector.

The tasks connected with perfecting the socialist organization of labor and with the planned leadership of the national economy will be of decisive importance also in the future. The accumulated experience has confirmed the correctness of the statements made by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the national party conference in this respect, statements which contained a new approach that took into account the close dialectical interaction among the basic elements of the production process--human labor, means of labor and objects of labor. At the same time, experience has confirmed the correctness of the new technology, of the new technological method for compiling the plan, which was worked out and which, in a democratic manner, combines the advantages of planning on a local scale with the advantages of coordinating and determining actions through centralized planning. It is now necessary to intensify and consolidate the positive changes obtained in this respect, so as to guarantee an effective utilization of production capacities, of raw materials and other materials, of energy and manpower and it is necessary to enhance the role of the plan as a stimulant to labor productivity.

The reorganization of agricultural management on an economic basis takes an extremely important place among the tasks we are accomplishing today because it marks the beginning of a new stage of development in this national economic branch--the stage of its comprehensive intensification, the stage of the transition of this branch, of its organization and leadership, to an even fuller coordination with the objective economic laws, the stage of comprehensive coordination of this branch with the strategic line of efficiency and quality. The documents and decisions adopted by the March Plenum of the BCP Central Committee and at the constituent congress of the National Agroindustrial Union and the norm-setting documents adopted by the government in this connection insure the necessary illumination along the path we will have to follow in order to implement in practical life and with great lasting results, this reorganization in agriculture as well as in all other economic branches. The most immediate task in agriculture now is to implement a timely harvest without any losses.

We can state as follows without hesitation and as a basic statement: The decisive trend in the work now facing us is most closely to link the struggle for high efficiency and high quality to the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. Without insuring this link, we not only will be unable to resolve the strategic problems of our development but also will be incapable of fulfilling the current plans of our workers collectives. We have adopted a comprehensively elaborated scientific-technical strategy and policy for the next 15-20 years. Recently the BCP Central Committee held a special plenum on the most important trends of scientific-technical progress. The main requirement now is to accomplish a daily practical implementation of the greatest scientific-technical achievements of the world in all branches and sectors, at all levels, by all links and cadres.

The reorganization of the educational system in the spirit of the principles and trends adopted at this year's July Plenum of the BCP Central Committee is now assuming a particularly important, strategic meaning for our entire development. The theses worked out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, his introductory speech to the plenum and his letter to the Komsomol Central Committee represent programmatic party documents for this sector of life containing the comprehensive strategic line of development and perfecting of education at the stage of building a mature, socialist society. The consistent practical implementation of these theses and ideas--this is the path toward building a historically new type of educational institution in our country. It is the path toward achieving a basic qualitative change in the social role of education and, on this basis, it is a path for further developing the socialist individual in accordance with the present and future needs of our social system.

As a result of all this, we not only are aware of unresolved problems and forthcoming tasks and we not only have a well determined goal, but we also know how to achieve such a goal. The hitherto accumulated experience shows that the construction of a developed socialist society is a process characterized by profound changes in the political, economic, social, and intellectual spheres of society. In implementing this process in practice in society and also as a result of this, the party and state leadership are facing a new series of problems, needs and demands which are characteristic features of mature socialism.

Life itself, our very progress, poses these problems. The party, its Central Committee and the government are clearly aware of the fact that these problems exist and are taking the necessary measures to analyze and solve them. We are not concerned with reorganizations just for the sake of reorganization, but we are coping with ripe questions of our development. Practical experience shows that we are proceeding along the correct path. The BCP will in the future also cope in time with all topical problems of life, and with its characteristic maturity and creative spirit it will resolve in time the new problems arising along the path of building a developed socialist society. In reviewing the path covered since 9 September 1944, we cannot fail to stress with legitimate pride that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a principle-minded and creative foreign policy, that it is actively struggling for peace, detente and disarmament, and that our country is making its worthy contribution to the settlement of contemporary international problems.

The foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is unmistakable and consistent. It was recently accurately and fully described by the first leader of our party and state in his speech to the tenth session of the National Assembly.

We welcome the progress achieved and the positive process for consolidating and intensifying detente in international relations. The victory achieved by the policy of detente over the policy of "cold war" is one of the greatest victories of contemporary mankind. This is a policy for rescuing human civilization, and not only of mankind, from a thermonuclear disaster. All decent people throughout the world know that the initiative and main credit for this policy goes to real socialism, to the Soviet Union and to the socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

The implementation of this policy, however, does not proceed easily and smoothly. Detente needs a constant and indefatifable struggle by all states and peoples--large and small--by all the world's public opinion. For example, how many obstacles had to be overcome, how much statesman-like wisdom and perseverance were necessary, how many tremendous efforts were needed in order to defend detente in the last 2-3 years and in order to overcome the obstacles created by reaction and militarism against the signing of SALT II, which was the most important political event of the post-Helsinki period, an event of lasting results and long-term effects.

This was a great, new victory of the peace-loving forces in the world, a great new step forward along the path of peace, detente and disarmament. Detente continues and is being intensified--this is the conclusion we can draw for the present from the signing of SALT II--and this is mainly to the credit of the great Soviet Union, to the credit of the Soviet party and state leadership, and to the credit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--the most noteworthy political and state leader of our time. We can be fully justified in calling him the inspirer and strategist of the transition from "cold war" to detente, the inspirer and strategist of detente in international relations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a socialist country, an indivisible part of the fraternal, worldwide socialist community. As a result of this, our foreign policy is a socialist foreign policy as regards its basic essence, as regards its goals and meaning, and this policy is mainly orientated toward the constant consolidation and intensification of our relations with the socialist countries. We, the Bulgarian communists, do not see any other path in the struggle for the construction of socialism and communism in our country, in the struggle against imperialism, than the path of marching side by side with the Soviet Union, than the path of marching side by side with the fraternal socialist countries, side by side with the international communist movement.

A foreign policy cannot be socialist in its nature and yet be aimed against the USSR and the other countries of the world socialist community. The fact that a certain policy calls itself socialist does not make it socialist. Only that foreign policy which is based on the laws, principles, and goals of socialism in both its national and international aspects and not on temporary benefits accuring from the present situation or built on nationalistic and hegemonic bases is a socialist policy. Therefore we openly reject the policy of the present Chinese leadership, which allies itself with the world's most reactionary forces and has turned into one of the most dangerous hotbeds of anti-detente, anti-disarmament, anti-Sovietism, and is a violator of the unity and solidarity of the world socialist system and of the world's progressive forces.

The friendship and cooperation with the great USSR was also and will further remain the cornerstone of Bulgarian foreign policy. The imperialists and revisionists often accuse us of being the closest and most loyal friend of the USSR. Yes, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is loyal toward its two-time liberator and loyal friend, and we are proud of this fact. During the years since the BCP Central Committee April Plenum the Bulgarian-USSR friendship has obtained new impulses and scope and ascended to a new and higher historical level. Together with our USSR brothers, we began and steadily implement the firm course for a comprehensive coming together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. This course represents a new political and historical phenomenon but it also is and will continue to be a strong and real factor in our countries' contemporary development and in the development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria along the road of socialism and communism. This course also represents the laws on the development and functioning of the world socialist system and reflects the mutual national and international interests of our countries. This is the source of its historic logic, essence and power; this is the guarantee of its bright future in bilateral and international socialist relations.

The Bulgarian people support this course, love their Soviet brothers and sisters and know that our friendship is "centuries old and will continue for centuries" and "friendship for friendship and fraternity for fraternity" (Todor Zhivkov), and that this Leninist course and friendship are "socialist internationalism in action." (L. Brezhnev)

The joint cosmic flight of the heroes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, Georgi Ivanov and Nikolay Rukavishnikov, was a moving symbolic expression of Bulgarian-USSR friendship.

The Bulgarian People's Republic is conducting a similar line of fraternal friendship, close cooperation and integration with the other socialist countries. We ascribe first-rate importance to developing the relations with the fraternal socialist countries. We have done everything and will continue to do everything for developing and strengthening the friendship, cooperation and integration between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and each fraternal socialist country and among the socialist countries themselves so that CEMA can continue to develop and prosper and the defensive power of the Warsaw Pact can further strengthen.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria attributes increased attention and care to developing the relations with the neighboring Balkan countries. We are conducting a principled and constructive Balkan policy. As a result we have good relations and ties with all our neighbors. Furthermore, the party and government will do everything that depends on them for expanding and strengthening these relations and ties for consolidating Balkan peace, good-neighborliness, friendship and cooperation.

As far as our relations with the SFRY are concerned, they are successfully developing in many directions despite the fact that their state does not correspond to our concept of relations between two fraternal socialist countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria always has been and always will be a fighter for decisively improving Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. As a party and state we are prepared to elevate the comprehensive relations with the SFRY to a new level. We are prepared to do our share to achieve this. All proposals we have made to the Yugoslav Government are aimed at this goal, and they still are valid. So also is our proposal for a summit meeting and for signing a solemn declaration on nonviolation of the borders between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY, and on adopting a complex program for comprehensively developing the Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, stopping the public controversy in the mass media, and so forth. We await the response of the Yugoslav comrades. The only thing we cannot do and will not do is to retreat from our Marxist-Leninist principles, our history, national sovereignty and the already fixed Bulgarian state borders. We cannot pay such a price to Yugoslavia or anyone else.

There is only one correct and fruitful way for improving Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, the way followed by all contemporary progressive parties and governments: the way of negotiations on an equal and mutually beneficial basis. We are ready for this way and optimistically look towards the future.

The relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the nonalined countries also are developing on an ascending line. We greet the Havana conference as a major international event and wish its progressive mission full success.

Our relations with the developed capitalist countries also are successfully developing. They are based on the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Comrades, Bulgaria's victory and socialist construction are closely connected with the BCP, its political and theoretical creativity, its great organizational activity and its comprehensive leading and guiding role.

For nine decades, almost a century, the party has led the Bulgarian people's struggles. This has been enough time for testing its essence, power, goals, and capabilities. Today, from the apex of the socialist revolution's 35th anniversary we can clearly say: The party has withstood the test of history and victoriously carried out the socialist revolution, and is successfully guiding the construction of the socialist public system in our country. The BCP confidently looks and marches into the future.

What is the source of the BCP's power as the inspirer, organizer and leader of the people?

The party's power is in its great revolutionary theory--scientific socialism and Marxism-Leninism, which developing simultaneously with our general development allows us to correctly analyze the contemporary domestic and international questions, understand and evaluate them and to point out the correct way to their solution. The BCP holds high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, struggles for its scientific and revolutionary purity, and constantly works for its creative development, enrichment and application according to the concrete conditions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the contemporary world reality.

The opportunists, revisionists and dogmatists have no future in our theory and our movement. They come and go together with the changes in the situation and the winds of history. Marxism-Leninism stays, develops, and every more brightly illuminates the way of the peoples toward socialism and communism. We categorically reject the attempts of the rightist and "leftist" revisionism, Maoism, and other contemporary "isms" to revise the basic principles of our revolutionary theory, to de-Leninize the theory and policy of the communist parties and the international communist movement, and, in the final account, to push them toward the road of their political and theoretical social-democratization.

Our party's power is in its ideological, political, and organizational unity and its ability to act as a united, purposeful, and highly organized social force. Today, 35 years after the victory of the 9 September revolution, this is a mature governing Marxist-Leninist party, which has accumulated great experience and revolutionary traditions. It is deeply convinced of and united in its April general line, and monolithically rallied around its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Our party's power lies in its Leninist April policy and line and the consistent implementation of this policy in life. The BCP's general policy is the heir and continuer of the best virtues of our party. In its genesis and contents it includes the best traditions of the glorious Blagoev period, when the party was created, consolidated and gathered strength in the cruel struggle with the class enemy, opportunism, and revisionism, and when the characteristic qualities of the Bulgarian communist developed: the ideas and ideals, deep democratism and strict discipline. The April line is a direct heir of the Dimitrov course in the party's struggle for preparing the victory of the 9 September socialist revolution and the Dimitrov general line on constructing the foundation of socialism in Bulgaria--political highpoints and achievements of our party.

The April line inherited this invaluable wealth and grew from its soil. However, it is not a product of history but of the present. It was born as a vitally necessary answer to the new conditions and needs of our development. Without shaping and implementing the party's April line it would be impossible to insure the solution of the new questions posed by the construction of socialism and, later on, of mature socialism. This was the party's greatest deed and achievement.

Time has fully confirmed the noteworthy role of the BCP's April line. We have all reasons to speak about the April period in the party's development and Bulgaria's socialist construction.

Each major period in party history which has had a major role in the development of the people, the country and the party itself has been objectively linked with the decisive role of the people's proletariat and party masses and the exceptional historical leading role of the leaders of the party and people.

The beginning of Bulgaria's socialist movement is illuminated by the bright image of Dimitur Blagoev--the creator and first teacher of the party. He established the strong foundations of the Bulgarian proletariat's party. Together with his collaborators Georgi Kirkov and Gavril Georgiev, and the loyal students and heirs of his course--Vasil Kolarov, Georgi Dimitrov, Khristo Kabakchiev and many such socialists, he determined the class and revolutionary character of the Bulgarian Workers Social Democratic Party and developed the valuable characteristics that are the BCP basis even today.

The arming of the BCP with Leninism, the victory of the socialist revolution and the construction of socialism's foundations are connected with Georgi Dimitrov--the giant of the Bulgarian communist revolutionary movement, BCP leader, and one of the greatest and most charismatic leaders of the international communist and workers' movement. In the struggle for constructing the socialist social system in Bulgaria, he was joined by Vasil Kolarov, Stanke Dimitrov, Anton Ivanov, Traycho Kostov and other figures of the older and younger revolutionary generation.

The April period of our development is closely linked to and highly characteristic of Todor Zhivkov, the BCP leader and the theoretical, political and organizational architect of the party's April line. For three decades Comrade Zhivkov has led the party and state. The past decades have shown and confirmed him as a loyal son of the party and people, one of the most prominent figures of the international communist movement, a major theoretician, universally acknowledged political leader of the BCP and Bulgarian socialist state, and a worthy heir and continuer of the great course of the immortal leaders Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov. Strongly linked to the people and life, Comrade Zhivkov deservedly enjoys the love and respect of millions of working people and as he rallies, inspires and leads the Central Committee in the struggle for constructing the developed socialist society. In its Central Committee and Politburo, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our party has a mature, strong and united Marxist-Leninist, Blagoev-Dimitrov, and April political leadership.

The BCP's power is in its deep and strong roots in the people and enjoys the confidence and love of the people.

The party has our people's most valuable qualities: its irreconcilability with oppression and injustice, its great desire for freedom, its constant search for knowledge and education and its restless spirit of searching. The party carries high the banner of the giants of our renaissance and national-liberation struggles and strives to implement their ideals, which have been forgotten by the bourgeoisie.

The relations between the party and people have strengthened during the years of socialism. The BCP has no goals other than the freedom, happiness and prosperity of the people and man's harmonious development. The party views the implementation of these goals as the essence of its existence and activity. We are the party of communism and the people are the creator of communism. The further our society develops, the more comprehensively our party becomes the party of the whole people, without ceasing to be the party of the workers class.

The Bulgarian Communist Party is linked in firm unity with its allies and it relies upon the masses and their organizations.

In the struggle against fascism the party launched the slogan of a united front, achieved unity of action with the trustworthy forces of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] and linked with the broadest workers strata in the People's Front, which later became the Fatherland Front.

Thanks to its Marxist-Leninist maturity, after the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship the party was able to keep the majority of its allies and won new supporters. It successfully played its leading role by relying upon the Fatherland Front. A profound, ideological-political evolution was implemented within the Fatherland Front parties. They adopted the idea of building socialism and recognized the leading role of the workers class and of the communist party. Part of them voluntarily renounced their existence as independent parties. The Bulgarian National Agrarian Union remained as a second leading party and is still actively participating in the country's administration. Following the April Plenum the mutual relations between the BCP and the BNAU entered a higher, new stage of development. The communist-agrarian unity is our common and remarkable historical achievement, which still continues to manifest itself as a powerful creative force in the social and political cohesion of the people, in the socialist construction and flourishing of our country.

The contribution of the Fatherland Front--the largest mass organization in our country rallying the forces of the entire people--is tremendous. The Bulgarian trade unions--a million-strong organization and a school of communism for the working people in all sectors of work in the Bulgarian People's Republic--also play an important role and have made a great contribution. The same applies also to the Dimitrov Komsomol--the militant assistant and reserve of the party, the organizer and exponent of the creative strength, intellect and strong will of the young generations. The contribution of all public organizations and creative unions is tremendous.

Finally, the strength of the BCP lies in the fact that it is an indivisible part of the international communist movement, that the party is not only a profoundly patriotic one but also a deeply international party, that it is irrevocably loyal to its international duty, irrevocably in solidarity with the struggle of its brothers of class and ideas.

The international communist movement successfully implements its historical mission under contemporary conditions. The theoretical conference held in Sofia in December 1978 with the participation of 74 parties particularly clearly showed that the international communist movement is living through a period of upsurge of its forces, that it has entered a new, higher stage in its development and struggle. No matter how much those gentlemen--the imperialists, renegades, and revisionists--try, and they are trying hard, the international communist movement is firmly holding its position as a highly responsible and militant vanguard of the workers class. It is aware of its goals. It knows its allies and enemies. It is tempered in struggle and overcomes the difficulties that arise, and it confidently marches forward along the path outlined and illuminated by Marxism-Leninism. "Our party will do, as it has done in the past, everything within its power in order to expand and consolidate the united front of communists throughout the world in order to improve its strategy and tactics in the anti-imperialist struggle," Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared.

Dear comrades, we have all reasons to be proud, and we are proud, of the successes achieved in the last 35 years since the 9 September 1944 socialist revolution. We have many reasons to be proud of the progress and of the dynamic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. These achievements are infinitely precious to us and we cherish them, because they are the results of the people's labor, because they embody part of the efforts and devotion of each one of us.

The tasks which we are to face in the future will be great and complex. They demand from each of us great efforts and creative spirit, deeds and deeds again, in order to create more and better material and cultural goods, so that we may live a better, happier and more prosperous life. The path along which we are proceeding is great and correct, but it is neither smooth nor easy. Revolution continues through our labor, through our struggle, through our creative deeds. It depends only upon ourselves how much we will produce, how we will live in our own socialist society built and governed by the people.

The BCP and the Bulgarian people will, beyond any doubt, successfully cope with the new tasks which they have set for themselves!

The party and the people, the people and the party, who are united and rallied in their joint construction work, who are marching along the main road of worldwide social progress, who are living in fraternal unity with the great Soviet people and with the peoples belonging to the socialist community, in alliance with all progressive and democratic forces on our planet--such a party and such people are strong and invincible and will by all means achieve their goals. They will construct mature socialism and will further continue to advance toward united and bright communism in our ancient and beloved Bulgarian land.

Glory to the BCP! Glory to the Bulgarian people!

Long live our socialist fatherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Long live the world socialist system, headed by its vanguard--the great Soviet Union!

Long live communism!

(Comrade Aleksandur Lilov's report was heard with great attention and frequently interrupted by applause, and was followed by stormy and prolonged applause as well).

SOFIA RADIO COMMENTS ON 'RUMORED USSR PRESENCE IN CUBA'

AU131842 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The opponents of detente in the U.S.-USSR relations initiated a new flanking maneuver aimed at frustrating the ratification of the SALT II agreement by the U.S. Congress by instigating the rumor of a "USSR military presence in Cuba." Who are the heroes of the propaganda campaign and what are their direct goals? Here is Encho Mitov, BTA correspondent in New York:

[Begin Mitov recording] The main role is being performed by several senators [names indistinct] who declare time and again that the Senate will not vote to ratify SALT II if the USSR military units do not leave Cuba. They even maintain that the USSR is turning Cuba into a fortress-state which jeopardizes U.S. security. In the tense atmosphere created by that psychosis, 1,678 former generals and high officers sent an open letter to Carter demanding the initiation of a get-tough policy or an immediate rejection of SALT II. Such are some of the facts demonstrating not only the forces standing behind the instigated campaign, but also the essence of the entire frontal attack against SALT II. Against a background of mass support for SALT II and the frustration of all previous objections to the agreement which proved to be totally groundless, SALT II opponents unexpectedly began using the Cuban "trump card" and are trying to create a real political psychosis. The position of U.S. authorities in this situation is surprising. Instead of decisively interfering and stopping the provocational campaign, they state that it is necessary to clarify the issue and assume the position of restraint and waiting. [end recording]

CORRESPONDENT REVIEWS NEGOTIATIONS AT HAVANA SUMMIT

AU13[illegible]526 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 8 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Zbynek Fiala Havana dispatch in the column "Commentary of the Week": "A Hurricane, Or a Good Wind?]

[Text] The two raisin in the cake of international events during the Havana summit of nonalined countries was the world premiere of a new form of influencing political events which emerged exactly in the place where this kind of "innovation" is usually born--in the United States. In comparison with the already hackneyed cruising of gunboats adjacent to foreign shores, this new method is far more inconspicuious and undoubtedly better suited, and thus also more sophisticated. The means used were, at first glance, harmless natural scientists: At White House request they entered the game with their barometers and their precipitation measuring test tubes. The first time this did not pan out.

In fact, when all forms of diplomatic pressure failed--they were meant to prevent the nonalined summit conference from convening in Havana--the American press began spreading rumors that a trip to Cuba was fraught with mortal dangers, since Hurricane David was whirling around the island--as an attached map showed--and, if it wished, could blow you off the land and into the waters before you could even snap your fingers. True, in the evenings it was nice to feel fresh air blowing in through the windows, but this is the way things are here from spring to winter. The true hurricane stormed in another part of the Carribbean.

The analyses of the Havana negotiations prophesied several hurricanes, figuratively speaking, coincidentally. To the contrary, the only ones that took place were the unexpected ones. For instance, one did not expect such a determined stand as the one taken by the Arab countries against the Egyptian policy of alliance with Israel. Specific proposals appeared in the "cumbre" [summit], which Cairo will find really unpleasant: This applies not only to the resolve to expel Egypt from the nonalined movement, at least temporarily, but also the proposal to convene an extraordinary UN General Assembly session on the Palestinian question, in which neither Egypt nor Israel could any longer rely--as opposed to the situation in the Security Council--on the American veto. And, what is more important, any positive results in favor of the Palestinians would come into being not on the Egyptians' initiative, but due to the aversion toward Egyptian policy; this would signify a deadly disgrace for Cairo.

Similarly, certain Western countries were taken unawares by the unprecedented hurricane of aversion against the half-baked solutions concerning southern Africa, and particularly regarding the puppet government of Bishop Muzorewa in Zimbabwe.

But let us not forget the storms which did not take place. For instance there was no clash between the poorest countries and the crude oil exporters, since even the crude oil exporters include countries in debt, such as for instance Algeria; and to differentiate among states according to their mineral riches is, in fact, nonsensical. The summit discussed far more the various forms of economic cooperation which should not be limited to merely lending money. It is necessary to make use of all forms of economic contacts and to consolidate mutual ties. This will strengthen the movement, help the member countries to develop, provide them with greater possibilities of influencing international economic and also political events, as well as make them ponder far more profoundly on whether they should become involved in sometimes superfuous neighborhood strife, which has been all too frequent among the member countries to date.

Actually the bubble of the so-called Kampuchea question also popped during the summit. Far too many documents concerning the true nature of the Pol Pot government have been accumulated for anybody to publicly support it--or, perhaps, only a few really isolated exceptions. And a detailed discussion has shown that obstacle to the representative of the People's Kampuchea taking the seat in the Congress Palace are primarily caused by the neighborhood rivalry of the countries in southern and southeastern Asia.

The general debate at the summit was generally held in the spirit of a relatively rare concurrence of opinions. What had seemed at the beginning to be differing stances were often shown--in the course of lengthy negotiations on various levels--to be only a different emphasis on individual principles.

The principle to be most frequently cited was the movement's anti-imperialist orientation and also its historical ties with the national liberation fight and the peoples' efforts to attain political and economic independence. The tone of solidarity resounded more strongly than ever. The nonalined countries are considering setting up diverse solidarity funds. An interesting proposal was the one to set up an international public loan in favor of Nicaragua; this would help it get out of dangerous debts.

If the deliberations of the statesmen representing in Havana one-third of mankind, deliberations devoted to anti-imperialist solidarity, become a reality, then this would indeed be a hurricane, or at least a good wind for the sails of progress.

PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. TROOPS AT GUANTANAMO

LD131812 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Jiri Roskot commentary]

[Text] Some political circles in the United States have been trying to step up a new campaign of anti-Soviet fabrications. In this connection, Radio Prague's Analyst Jiri Roskot points to the fact that recently the chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Frank Church, came forward with unfounded reports about the presence of Soviet combat units in Cuba. He was joined by other exponents of U.S. reaction such as Senators [as heard] Ronald Reagan and Henry Jackson. Being exponents of the military-industrial complex, they took the lead in this anti-Soviet campaign. Supported by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, both of them actually demanded the withdrawal of allegedly existing Soviet units from Cuba in return for the ratification by the U.S. Senate of the SALT II agreement. Ronald Reagan even went as far as threatening that the United States should break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. In fact, some U.S. senators are using their irresponsible attitude to the SALT II agreement for their own ends as a means of prolonging their political career. Frank Church, presiding over the Foreign Relations Committee, became a hawk overnight to please reactionary forces in his State of Idaho and to induce them to reelect him.

What is the actual state of affairs? The U.S. administration knows very well that for 17 years already a center has been in existence in Cuba where Soviet personnel are training Cuban soldiers in operating Soviet equipment. Neither the function nor the number of Soviet personnel has changed over this period, nor have they changed of late. This Soviet-Cuban cooperation ensues from the necessity to help Cuba in insuring her defense capability against plots hatched by foreign reactionary elements, based especially in the United States.

Moreover, Soviet-Cuban cooperation represents an inalienable right of two sovereign countries. Any endeavor to curb this right is in stark contravention with the principles of international law. It should, on the contrary, be pointed out that it is the United States which threatens the security of Cuba by illegally maintaining on Cuban territory the naval base of Guantanamo, manned by over 2,000 soldiers not to speak of some 500,000 men of the U.S. Armed Forces deployed all over the world, including some countries bordering on the Soviet Union. In this respect, the accusations against the Soviet Union pronounced by some American politicians are unfounded, null and void.

The timing of this anti-Soviet campaign during the period preceding the ratification of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. Senate serves to illustrate the aims of American reactionary elements. The campaign is designed to torpedo the ratification and give U.S. militarists a free hand in further escalating the arms race. By opposing SALT II some U.S. senators are actually opposing the interests of their own people. Many U.S. politicians are aware of this fact, such as the former head of the armaments control agency, Paul Warnke, who is one of those who told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that SALT II should be ratified without any amendments.

ZHIVKOV, HUSAK VISIT CENTRAL BOHEMIA 13 SEPTEMBER

Kladno Visit

LD131418 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Correspondents Petr Voldan and Lubos Lidicky report on the second day of the official friendly visit of the party and state delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic, led by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council:

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, is devoting the day to a visit to the Central Bohemian Region.

Lidice was the first stop on their route. At the former Horak farm the Bulgarian guest paid homage to the memory of the Lidice martyrs. On the way from the memorial to the victims of fascism in the direction of Kladno the two highest representatives and the members of their entourage were greeted by the youngest generation of our inhabitants--young Pioneers waving colorful flags and balloons.

Comrades Zhivkov and Husak were also cordially greeted by citizens of Kladno, which has a population of 70,000, a town closely linked with the revolutionary struggle of the working class. By this time both representatives were replying from an open car to ovations (?of the crowd). While passing through the town our guests had occasion to witness the large-scale reconstruction of socialist Kladno, for instance, at the housing-estate [name indistinct]. Kladno can boast 800 new apartments annually. The route near the steel works was lined by crowds of foundry and rolling mill workers.

Then comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak were welcomed at the electro-steel plant Poldi Sonp Kladno-Drin by Wiloslav Dlouhy, director of the enterprise; Frantisek Hanus, chairman of the CPCZ Enterprise Committee; and representatives of the trade unions and the Socialist Union of Youth.

The Bulgarian guest and his party acquainted themselves with the history of the modern foundry combine, which went into service in 1975 and which produces annually approximately 520,000 tons of high-grade steels. During the inspection of the electro-steel plant the Bulgarian comrades watched the production process of two Soviet electric furnaces, which produce daily in 10 smelts over 1,000 tons of high-quality steel. They also showed interest in the working and social conditions of steel workers. They signed the Chronicle of (?Golden) Brigades of Socialist Labor of the (?Konev) Foundry electric furnaces headed by Josef Vopicka, and the Steel Works II of the Poldi Foundry headed by Karel Krasny. The visit to the town of foundry and steel workers and miners culminated in a friendship meeting attended by some 4,500 employees of Poldi Kladno. After the ceremonial opening the meeting was addressed by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier; and Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Both comrades were interrupted by frequent applause from participants in the meeting.

Comrades Strougal and Todorov emphasized the friendship between our two peoples which has a long history. We also have close economic links with the Bulgarian people borne out by the fact that Bulgaria, too, is a customer for Poldi steel. On behalf of the work force of the enterprise a female worker [name indistinct] from the tool-making shop expressed their greetings.

At the conclusion of the visit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Kladno a symbolic gift was presented. A statuette of a Kladno foundry worker will remind the Bulgarian guest of the day.

Hop Farm Visit

LD132130 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak and visiting First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council Todor Zhivkov were welcomed at the cooperative farm "Druzba" at Mutejovice, Central Bohemia, on Thursday.

The farm specializes in the production of hops which are then exported to 60 countries of the world. The farm cooperates with the agricultural industrial complex "Ikhtiman" in Bulgaria.

The representatives of the cooperative farm informed their guests of the economic results and development of the farm, one of the most successful in Central Bohemia.

Todor Zhivkov concluded the second day of his stay in Czechoslovakia by attending a friendly meeting at Nove Straseci, Central Bohemia, Thursday night.

CHNOUPEK TO VISIT ICELAND 16-18 SEPTEMBER

LD132126 Prague CTK in English 1827 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will pay an official visit to Iceland on September 16-18, at the invitation of Iceland's Foreign Minister Benedikt Grondal.

BRNO INTERNATIONAL FAIR OPENS; STROUGAL ATTENDS

LD121104 Prague CTK in English 1821 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Brno--The 21st International Engineering Trade Fair was opened here on Tuesday by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Josef Simon, by a ceremony attended by Premier Lubomir Strougal. The fair which will be open till September 20 is attended by exhibitors from Austrialia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Italy, Japan, Yugoslavia, Canada, Cuba, Liechtenstein, Hungary, the GDR, the FRG, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.S., Great Britain and West Berlin.

PARIS LE MONDE REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS ON DISSIDENT HAVEL

LD141005 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Sep 79 p 9 LD

["Am. B." report: "Czechoslovakia--Playwright Havel Refuses to Leave Jail for New York as Long as His Codefendants Remain in Prison"]

[Text] A few days ago, Czechoslovak playwright Vaclav Havel, who was arrested on 29 May 1979, was visited in Prague's Ruzyne prison by a representative of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Consular Department. The official told the prisoner that he had been invited by Mr Joseph Papp, director of a Broadway theater, who has already produced several plays by Havel, to come to the United States for a 1-year study-visit. The official added that the authorities would have no objection to such a visit.

Mr Havel asked to be allowed to consult with his wife who was in fact allowed to see him on 5 September in the presence of a third person, someone probably employed by the prosecutor's office. Mrs Havel said that she was leaving the decision to her husband. Mr Havel recalled at that point that he had been arrested at the same time as 10 members of the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted (VONS) following searches carried out in view of their "subversive activities against the republic" and that the legal proceedings started against them were being pursued. He therefore stated that he would be unable to make a decision about the offer as long as the legal action involving all of them was not settled in one way or another. "This could be arranged," the stranger stated.

According to the same sources, a young student, Tomas Liska, who was transferred from the Prague-Bohnice psychiatric hospital (where he had been kept in solitary confinement since 24 August) to another institution on 1 September, was released on 3 September. This means that the three young people arrested in Poland, where they wanted to go on a hunger strike with Polish defenders of human rights in support of their demand for the release of 11 people arrested in Prague and handed over to their country's [CJSR] authorities, have now all been freed.

Finally, AFP reports from Prague that the VONS has written a letter to European Assembly chairman Mrs Veil thanking her for the approach by that organization's representatives to the Czechoslovak Government in favor of the 11 people kept in jail. Furthermore, the American committee for monitoring the implementation of the Helsinki agreements has offered Charter 77, which has accepted it, its support for the world campaign for the release of prisoners in Czechoslovakia.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS CZECH PREMIER'S HARVEST FESTIVAL SPEECH

AU132136 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 79 p 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, at the harvest festival held on 8 September in Hradec Kralove]

[Excerpts] The 13th CPCZ Central Committee session on the fulfillment of conclusions adopted by the 15th CPCZ Congress and on other tasks in agriculture and the food industry emphasized the more effective utilization of feed grains. Their share in the overall volume of fodder amounts to roughly 70 percent. Comparison with world standards shows that here in particular we have a lot of reserves. Wherever the increments and the utility values do not correspond to the invested means, we are bad husbandmen. The task to economize fodder grains to the maximum commits us to devote greater effort to fodder harvesting and to see to the increase of yields from meadows and pastures. This year, too, a lot of justified criticism is heard about instances of considerable acreage remaining unharvested.

And when later there is a lack of fodder, considerable amounts of energy and initiative are concentrated on demands to achieve additional deliveries of fodder grains from central funds. That causes a number of further problems in foreign trade and also burdens the balance of payments. It must be openly said that we are insuring and will insure nourishment for the population, but that the state cannot be the loser because of shortcomings in the work of agricultural enterprises. In that respect we will also demand greater discipline.

However, we cannot be satisfied with the fact that, with some people, to have plenty means to be able to waste because an honest person must be truly shocked to hear that every fifth loaf of bread ends in the garbage bin. That is not merely an economic loss. Neither the painful memories of the past, nor the data on hundreds of starving millions in the present-day world allow us to reconcile ourselves to that.

In capital construction the practice still continues of selecting the simplest, economically most advantageous and technically least exacting solution to construction projects, regardless of the loss of good-quality soil that cannot be remedied. The narrow views based on departmental advantages and personal interests are, in a number of instances, still placed above the needs of all-social effectiveness. At the same time the stipulations of the law on the protection of the agricultural land fund are clear. Despite that we constantly encounter employees who are not ashamed to sign proposals and decisions contradicting its basic principles. It will be necessary to apply stricter criteria to such antisocial acts.

The struggle for a high grain harvest, for insuring the population's nourishment also has its international connections. Every ton of grain--that strategic raw material--contributes to the economic strength of our state and diminishes our dependence on costly, and not always accessible, imports. The success of agricultural production, of science and research, is simultaneously our contribution to the common solution of those matters within the CEMA framework.

The guarantee of the materialization of our peace hopes lies in friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. The firm dam against all enemies of peace is joint defense within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. I trust that I will also be expressing your conviction in saying that hand in hand with our allies we will secure the defense of our beautiful country and contribute by joint efforts to creating conditions for fulfilling the great ideal of mankind about reforging swords into plowshares.

ADDITION TO 31 AUGUST STROUGAL SPEECH IN HAVIROV

The following addition to the item entitled "Reportage on Activities of Premier Strougal in North Moravia" and subtitled "Speech in Havirov" in the Czechoslovakia section of the 6 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, is taken from the press version published in Prague RUDE PRAVO, 1 September, pp 1,2,3:

Page D 24, insert additional paragraphs after paragraph two:

All these questions must now be viewed in a new light and with a great deal more perspicacity. After all, it is evident that the increasing demands which this period requires from all spheres of our social activity, and therefore from each and everyone of our citizens, concern primarily top-level personnel, and that means top-level personnel at all levels of management.

These criteria must be decisive in our concrete work with cadres. By this I mean that for functions of responsibility we must select the most competent persons, those who are the most skillful politically and professionally, and that our most important consideration in evaluating them must be their results. On the other hand, in the case of those who repeatedly make mistakes or who are no longer up to the requirements of their work, we must not hesitate to derive the consequences, albeit with sensitivity and in a comradely spirit, but also without compromising. This is not at all at variance with the principle of the stability of cadres. This principle, after all, must not be understood in the sense that once a person gets to be a supervisor, this function is automatically guaranteed to him until his retirement.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S ARTICLE ON SLOVAK UPRISING

For text of an article by CSSR Defense Minister Martin Dzur on the Slovak National Uprising, entitled "True to the Behests," in Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 29 Aug, see the Eastern Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 13 Sep 79, p F 3.

BRIEFS

NEW HUNGARY BORDER CROSSING--The foundation stone for a new, international border crossing point to Hungary has been laid near the village of Kral in the district of Rimavska Sobota. The border crossing will be opened at the beginning of 1981. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 7 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

MITTAG, FRENCH PREMIER BARRE DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD132157 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1838 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Paris (ADN correspondent)--Guenter Mittag, head of the GDR state delegation now in France, member of the Council of State and member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met Raymond Barre, premier of the French Republic, for a talk on Thursday afternoon. Guenter Mittag conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were reciprocated by Raymond Barre.

The meeting was also attended by state secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Dr Werner Fleck, GDR ambassador to the French Republic.

During the talk Raymond Barre recalled his last meeting with Guenter Mittag last June and noted that since then remarkable progress has been made on the way to developing and consolidating relations between the two countries. This applies, for instance, to the agreement on a working program for economic, industrial and technical cooperation in 1979 and 1980. They include agreement by the two sides to double foreign trade between them by 1980, and the start of preliminary work on the main lines of economic cooperation from 1981-1985.

Of the progress made there has also been concluded a whole series of important agreements with French industry concerning the supply of large projects on a barter deal basis, some of which are already being realized.

Guenter Mittag emphasized in his reply that the constructive attitude of the French Government has decisively contributed to these results. "And this applies by no means to economic questions only but also to overall political relations between our two states. There can be no doubt that in the successful development of the process of detente here in Europe the relations between our two states also play a role which must not be underestimated, and that through the development of relations this process is being favorably influenced," the GDR state delegation head stated. Proceeding from such fundamental positions the two sides noted that in important international questions identical or similar views exist.

The two sides agreed to do everything possible to increase foreign trade volume between the two countries from about Fr2 billion to Fr3-4 billion per annum.

Guenter Mittag announced the GDR's intention to buy from France industrial plants and equipment on a barter deal basis, in conformity with 1980-1985 long-term planning. This refers among other things to the metal and chemical industries. The GDR state delegation head said: "The conclusion and materialization of such large projects and agreements will indeed raise economic relations between our two countries to a new, higher level, giving them a dynamic, long-term and stable characteristic, which both of us aim toward. Hence there are solid prerequisites for negotiating a new, long-term economic agreement between the GDR and France for the period 1980-1990."

Such an agreement, Guenter Mittag said, among other things should cover priorities for future cooperation, that is, the urgent development of economic and scientific-technological relations in the chemical and metal industry, microelectronics and machine tool industry sectors.

In conclusion Guenter Mittag said: "The development of economic relations for the prosperity of our countries demands stability in the political sphere. The GDR Government therefore welcomes the results of the Vienna summit meeting between the USSR and the United States. It regards the signing of the SALT II agreement as a contribution towards detente in Europe and the world, and as a positive step in the direction of ending the arms race and proceeding towards effective measures of general disarmament." The talks and negotiations by the GDR state delegation in France will be concluded on Friday.

TISCH RECEIVES FRENCH POSTAL UNION OFFICIAL

LD132155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, had a friendly talk in Berlin today with Louis Viannet, secretary general of the CGT [General Labor Confederation] postal and telecommunications section. Viannet is in the GDR to attend an international meeting of postal and telecommunications trade unions. During the exchange of views, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, Louis Viannet spoke about his trade union's engagement for the social interests and democratic rights of the French workers. Harry Tisch affirmed the solidarity attitude of the GDR trade unionists towards the fight of their French colleagues. The two trade union organizations intend to keep the fight for peace, detente and disarmament also in future at the center of their work.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

Meeting With Honecker

LD131322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1234 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received today Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet in the State Council building. Both sides agreed on their endeavors to encourage the policy of detente in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act. They stressed that the continuation of the process, inaugurated by the all-European conference, and adherence to all the stipulations of its final acts, were of great importance for security and cooperation in Europe.

Erich Honecker emphasized that the consistent development of relations between the GDR and Belgium is bringing visible advantages for both sides. There are good prospects for further steps and measures to deepen cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural spheres. Erich Honecker said on questions of foreign policy that the GDR is using its international authority in the interests of peace, detente and equal rights in international cooperation. It is working consistently toward effective measures of disarmament and arms limitation.

Erich Honecker and Henri Simonet welcomed the conclusion of SALT II between the USSR and the United States and stressed that its coming into force will have a favorable effect on the international situation. The Belgian foreign minister expressed his satisfaction with the possibility of detailed discussions with the representatives of the GDR, which will give fresh impetus to the development of the relations between the GDR and the Belgian Kingdom.

Foreign Minister Henri Simonet conveyed cordial greetings from Belgian King Baudouin I, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker. The meeting, which took place in an open atmosphere, was attended by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler and the GDR ambassador to Belgium, Heinz Hoffmann. Present was also Belgian Ambassador to the GDR Dr Cyriel Lemmens. After the meeting Henri Simonet signed the guest book of the chairman of the GDR State Council.

Meeting With Stoph

LD131404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin-Premier Willi Stoph received on Thursday Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet. Willi Stoph paid tribute to the meetings between the foreign ministers of both countries as an expression of the consistently developing relations between the GDR and Belgium. Willi Stoph and Henri Simonet underlined that the favorable prerequisites exist for the further shaping of relations between both states in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act and stressed their countries' readiness to intensify their economic cooperation. Both sides described the conclusion of a shipping agreement and of a cultural agreement as further steps toward the deepening of the mutually advantageous cooperation. The meeting, which was also attended by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, took place in an open atmosphere.

Talks With Fischer

LD132307 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Oskar Fischer and Henri Simonet, foreign ministers of the GDR and Belgium respectively, commenced their official talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin on Thursday afternoon. Oskar Fischer had received his Belgian guest for a first exchange of views this morning. Discussed were above all the state of bilateral relations as well as the possibilities of their deepening. In the further course of the frank and constructive talks, an exchange of views on fundamental questions of the international situation took place.

SED'S KLEIBER ATTENDS ETHIOPIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD140306 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, Maj Berhanu Jember, Ethiopian ambassador to the GDR, gave a reception today. It was attended by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and other leading GDR personages.

TISCH RECEIVES DELEGATION OF SOVIET METALLURGISTS

LD140926 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 14 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, yesterday received the head of the delegation of Soviet metallurgists which is in the GDR on a friendship visit. The main subject of the discussion was the results of fraternal cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries. They also expressed the view that joint actions of the GDR and Soviet working people in the competition movement serve to deepen socialist integration.

COMMENTARY LINKS USSR PERSONNEL IN CUBA, U.S. TURKISH BASES

LD132222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Refusal by the U.S. Congress to ratify SALT II could mean the end of the whole agreement, stressed U.S. President Carter in a speech to church leaders in the White House yesterday. Members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee stated in Washington that the issue of the presence of Soviet military training personnel in Cuba would be kept separate from SALT II.

The statements by Carter and members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee indicate that it is felt in Washington that the tension created over the pretext of Soviet military advisers functioning in Cuba has gone beyond what was intended. This view also has been expressed by the NATO partners of the United States, notably Great Britain and the FRG. Nonetheless, it would be too early to say that the United States has shelved the affair. It is beyond doubt that the opponents of SALT will continue to make capital from it, even if preparations for ratification continue in the Senate.

The Senate debate on SALT gives topicality to the announcement by the Turkish Government expressing the hope that the U.S.-Turkish agreement, due to expire in 3 weeks, will be renewed. This means that the U.S. Army will be able to continue to use its military installations in Turkey. About 3 years ago the Turkish Government took control over the 26 U.S. bases functioning in Turkey. This was in response to the ban imposed by the U.S. Congress on delivery of U.S. arms to Turkey. This created a complicated situation on the southern flank of NATO, which became critical when U.S. military influence greatly declined in Iran as a result of the turn of events there. Consequently, the U.S. Government was obliged to ask the Turkish Government this spring for permission to use U-2 planes from Turkish airspace to verify Soviet compliance with the SALT II agreement. Washington also asked that U.S. monitoring equipment directed at the Soviet Union be installed in Turkey. It is likely that today's news of renewing the U.S.-Turkish military agreement relates to these installations.

This, however, raises a new problem. Even the wildest hawks admit in Washington in connection with the Cuban affair that there is no question of introducing Soviet missiles or other similar weapons into Cuba, but only--and this is also just a supposition--perhaps of electronic monitoring devices. Now the same U.S. circles are concerned: If the United States has such installations in Turkey, why should the Soviet Union not introduce them into Cuba, even if at present there are no such installations there?

NEPSZABADSAG HAILS RESULTS OF HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT

AU131252 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Sandor Bocz article: "After Havana"]

[Text] For a week, world attention was riveted on Havana: The sixth summit meeting of the nonalined countries deliberated in the capital of socialist Cuba. [paragraph continues]

On this occasion--among other factors--this increased interest was linked with the geopolitical scene. Both within the nonalined movement and outside the movement, considerable forces had been striving to deprive Cuba of the right to stage the conference and, at the same time, to deprive Cuba of the opportunity of filling the post of its chairman, who coordinates the activity of the movement, for the next 3 years. Before and during the Havana conference, there were attempts by certain people--alined with interests and promptings by the great imperialist powers and leading Beijing circles, which lays claim to leading the "Third World"--to undermine the prestige of socialist Cuba and question the role it plays in the movement and thus to create confusion in the group of the nonalined countries, which is, after all, a heterogenous one. The great majority of the participants in the conference has thwarted these endeavors.

Adherence to Fundamental Principles

The resolutions and documents adopted at the summit reflect the spirit of the scene inasmuch as, in view of the complex tasks of the era, they strengthen the proven guideline of the movement, which has been in existence for 18 years. Instead of merely elaborating documents based on a compromise, the nonalined countries--their number has increased from 25 to 94 since 1961-- have even strengthened the anti-imperialist character of their movement. They have manifested that they intend to intensify their joint struggle for international peace and security, against any form of colonialism, neocolonialism and oppression and toward a complete and ultimate liquidation of racial hatred and apartheid and a consolidation of the political and economic independence of the liberated countries and that they come out for a new and just world economic order that is devoid of discrimination, neocolonialist exploitation and the blackmailing methods of the international monopolies.

In a manner similar to previous summit conferences, the present one has also confirmed the nonalined countries' solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the African, Latin American and other people. Its significance was enhanced by the fact that, for the first time in the history of the movement, the conference was held on the Latin American Continent, where the armed uprising of the Nicaraguan people triumphed only a short time ago and where a new impetus has been gained by the struggle of freedom of peoples languishing under reactionary and imperialist oppression.

A Strengthening of Aspirations to Unity

As with other countries that have been liberated and become independent in the recent past, Nicaragua has joined the nonalined countries' movement, which, by virtue of the preponderance of the member countries and countries enjoying observer status, is playing a determining role at several important international forums, including the United Nations.

Among other things, this influence, which often manifests itself in votes, justifies and explains the interest in the movement, but also the imperialist and Maoist attempts to divide the movement and to change the nature of the movement. However, the course attacks on Cuba and Vietnam and the procedural debate forced through in the matter of Cambodia have failed to produce the results hoped for by certain countries and groups: Common sense has triumphed over the creation of disorder and endeavors to maintain unity have gained the upper hand over the disruption of unity.

Concerning Kampuchea's representation, a compromise decision has been made. Kampuchea's place in the movement will remain vacant for the time being, that is, neither the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, nor the defeated Pol Pot regime was authorized to represent the country. Still, this position--which seems ambiguous at first glance--really means that the anti-popular Pol Pot clique has been divested of the status it had been usurping. Thus, in the long term, this step points to a recognition of People's Kampuchea and, at the same time, it serves as an example of how the defeated regime's representatives--puppets of leading Beijing circles--should be regarded in United Nations and other important international forums.

Egypt's separate-path policy was also subjected to vehement debate. And, although the summit conference has rejected the proposal to expel Egypt, at the same time, it has resolutely condemned the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty, that is, the Camp David accord outlining a separate peace. The Coordination Bureau has been charged with studying how great a damage has been caused by Egyptian policy to the Arab countries and primarily to the Palestinian people. Apart from that, the nonalined countries have reaffirmed their previously known position that withdrawal from the Arab territories illegally occupied by Israel on the one hand and a restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people on the other constitute an indispensable prerequisite for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

A Movement of Many Colors

We can only truly assess the significance of the Havana conference if we consider that the ranks of the nonalined countries include socialist Cuba and Vietnam and socialist-oriented Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Afghanistan, but also quite a few countries that represent a different trend and are linked by more or less close economic or political ties to the capitalist powers. It was proven, under such circumstances that what binds the vast majority of countries together is stronger than ideological, political or other differences.

The reason the socialist countries have been in sympathy with the increasingly large movement of the nonalined countries from the beginning and are approving and supporting their traditional aspirations is the fact that the struggle against imperialism and for international peace and security is a common interest and a realistic basis for cooperation.

The documents and positions adopted in Havana show that the movement, which is almost two decades old, has entered a new and significant phase of its development. It has attained commendable results in realizing the objective in the spirit of which it was established at the 1961 Belgrade conference. The success of the conference presages that this movement will continue its positively charged nonalined policy with increasing force in the coming years.

PREMIER LAZAR MEETS VACATIONING POLISH COUNTERPART

LD132127 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has discussed Hungarian-Polish relations with the head of the Polish Government. Piotr Jaroszewicz is on holiday in our country.

LAZAR ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION ON CSSR VISIT

LD132256 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)--At the Thursday meeting of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, informed the government about his official, friendly visit paid to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The government approved the report.

The president of the National Planning Office made a report about the course of accomplishing the 1979 people's economic plan and made proposals on the tasks for preparing the people's economic plan for 1980. The finance minister reported about the financial situation this year and the labour minister about current issues of manpower economy in 1979. The Council of Ministers accepted the reports and the proposals.

The government discussed and took cognizance of the report made by the president of the National Planning Office about the implementation of the measures taken in the interest of transforming the structures of production.

Thereafter the Council of Ministers discussed other issues.

YOUTH COOPERATION PROGRAM SIGNED WITH PDRY

LD130256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A Hungarian-Yemeni youth cooperation program has been signed in Budapest. The agreement was signed by Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee and Riyad 'Umar al-Akbari, first secretary of the PDRY youth organization. The PDRY youth delegation was received by Andras Byenes, secretary of the party Central Committee.

BISZKU TAKES PART IN HEALTH LAW MEETING

LD130216 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] National Assembly deputies of five counties have discussed the implementation of the health law. "In Szabolos-Szatmar Megye almost 700 million forints were spent last year to improve staffing and material conditions conditions in the health branch. Bela Biszku, member of the MSZMP Politburo, took part in this session.

VALERIA BENKE VISITS PEST MEGYE

LD130224 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Valeria Benke has visited Pest Megye. The member of the MSZMP Politburo and editor-in-chief of TARSADAIMI SZEMLE, had consultations with the country's leaders about political and social issues. She also visited the Cegled District, inspected the Abony plant of the handicrafts enterprise and later briefed district activists on political issues.

GIEREK CHAIRS PARTY CONFERENCE ON EXPORT DEVELOPMENT

LD140446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A conference chaired by Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the party Central Committee, devoted to supporting export development of our national economy, was held at the Central Committee today. The conference was attended by the members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Edward Babiuch, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski; by Tadeusz Wraszczyk, alternate member of the Central Committee Politburo, deputy premier and head of the Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers; Zdzislaw Kurowski and Zbigniew Zielinski, members of the party Central Committee Secretariat; and Pavel Bozyk, head of the team of scientific advisors to the first secretary of the party Central Committee.

The conference was also attended by party aktivists of the central and voivodship levels, the ministers and directors of industrial enterprises of foreign trade and the maritime economy, as well as by commercial counselors.

The introduction to the discussion was made by Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and Finance Minister Henryk Kisiel.

It was stressed in the discussion that all necessary conditions for developing foreign economic cooperation existed in Poland at present. The investment efforts achieved in the seventies contributed to the considerable development and modernization of industry. We have a developed production potential able to produce at present twice as much of various goods as at the beginning of the current decade. Cooperation with the socialist countries, and in particular the Soviet Union, has opened the opportunity to considerably increase the scope of production and thus widen our export offer. Although foreign trade has tangibly increased in the seventies, the growth of exports was not sufficient, compared with the import needs of the national economy. The growth of exports is in the broadly understood interest of the country. The strengthening of the pro-export character of our economy's development demands essential structural changes of industry. It is necessary to focus all means and efforts on selected branches which have the best opportunity of profitable sale of their products and services on foreign markets. This concerns above all the electric-machinery industry, and in particular such branches as the motor, aviation, building and mining machines industry and shipyards. Also the exports of the mining, steel and chemical industries must be increased. The development of export production will be favored by the streamlining of the system of management in all branches of our economy. A greater flexibility and independence of action by production and trade enterprises is also necessary.

To conclude the deliberations, Edward Gierek took the floor and thanked the participants in the dicussion for having pointed out the possibilities of further participation of our country in the international division of labor. The progress in this field has indeed been insufficient and has not fully corresponded to the efforts undertaken by us in order to accelerate the export production. We should now strengthen and develop those branches and develop production of those goods whose supply would satisfy the ever growing needs of the domestic and export markets. Our investment policy must serve this purpose; each investment project must take into consideration the needs and requirements of exports and of the domestic market.

Next Edward Gierek stressed that the improvement of quality was a condition for developing our exports.

A particularly important task is the improvement of the efficiency of our foreign trade. The essential part of our foreign trade in the eighties will be represented by trade with socialist countries, Edward Gierek said. Particular attention must be paid to our relations with the Soviet Union. He said: I think that there are all the necessary conditions for strengthening our position on the Soviet market. This is a tremendous chance for us which insures a profitable market for mass and specialized industrial productions. We will develop specialization and cooperation relations with Soviet industry and the industries of other socialist countries and actively participate in the development and consolidation of socialist economic integration. The acceleration of the pace of development of exports to capitalist countries is a problem of particular importance, as is achieving trade equilibrium in trade with these countries.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee stressed the particular importance of full implementation of this year's tasks and of a correct definition of export development trends by every ministry, amalgamation and production enterprise working for foreign trade and the maritime economy. At the same time Edward Gierek expressed his hope that the managerial cadres and all employees responsible for production and exports would successfully implement the tasks assigned to them, thus contributing to the progress of our economy and improvement of the standard of living of the population.

GOVERNMENT SESSION DISCUSSES SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION

AU132255 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Sep 79 p 4 AU

[PAP Report: "Problems of Small-Scale Production Development"]

[Text] The presidium of the government team for improving planning and management methods and the performance of large economic organizations held a session on 10 September under the chairmanship of Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and vice premier. The session, which also was attended by some heads of departments, of cooperative unions, voivodes and scientists, was devoted to examining and discussing the principles of the performance and development of socialized small-scale industry. The work in that regard is being carried on in accordance with the 14th Central Committee Plenum resolutions. The session was attended by Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and director of the Central Committee Department of Light Industry, Trade and Public Consumption; Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka; and Minister of Finance Henryk Kisiel.

Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, chairman of the government team, stressed that the purpose of the session was to discuss flexible forms of the performance of small production so it is able to develop in such a way as to match the ever increasing needs of society. He pointed out the need to limit the number of directive indexes and to adjust the tasks of small production to the local conditions of raw materials and manpower.

The session stressed the need to further intensify the work at hand and indicated the problem of stimulating the interest of rural parishes and voivodships in the development of small production so that farm produce, mainly fruit and vegetables, can be gathered and processed, production of various small articles whose shortage is most tiresome for the people can be promoted, and the increased supply of the products needed by the market can be rapidly insured. The session pointed out that small production should primarily use vacant premises and be able to buy the machinery, owned by the key industries, that is not fully exploited. [paragraph continues]

It should also have assured access to secondary raw materials and scrap. Flexibility of the forms of performances should enable small production to rapidly respond to the needs of the market.

The session detailed the procedure of further work in that regard in such a way as to insure that the new principles of the operation of small production are included in the 1980 plan.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEETING HELD 13 SEPTEMBER

LD140458 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Council of State was held at the Belweder Palace today. The session examined a report of the Commission for People's Councils Affairs assessing the experiences thus far and results of activity of the committees of social control of the basic and voivodship levels.

It was stated that the political and constitutional premises of these committees' work were systematically implemented. Their activity so far has shown that these committees were an essential factor in strengthening socialist law and order and served the development of socialist democracy. The linking of these committees with the people's councils favored the strengthening of the control function of the people's councils, deepening of their links with the population and various organizations, and in particular the trade unions, workers self-governments and inhabitants self-governments. The Council of State stressed that the improvement of the work of bodies which were still weak, in particular in the countryside, was an essential task in order to achieve an efficient work of the entire system of social control. The people's council ought to assess systematically the work of the committees and attract their attention to the most important social and economic problems, and analyze the causes of negative phenomena exposed by the committees.

When (?planning) their work and its subjects, the committees of social control should link the problems set forth by central bodies--as problems of particular importance for the country--with problems considered as essential by the local population of the region of their activity. Further development of the cooperation between the committees and the organs of vocational control, and in particular with the Supreme Chamber of Control and Prosecutor's Office, is necessary.

At its session today the Council of State ratified:

--The Vienna convention on the representation of states in their relations with international organizations having universal character;

--A treaty with Norway on avoiding double taxation and income and capital tax eviction;

--A convention on future multilateral cooperation in fishing in the northwestern Atlantic;

--Conventions Nos 142 and 145 of the International Labour Organization concerning the role of vocational guidance and training in the development of labor and continuous employment of sailors.

The Council of State appointed Antoni Pierzchala ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Egypt; Wladyslaw Domagala to Bangladesh; Jan Witek to the Republic of Burundi and the Republic of Rwanda, who will also hold the post of Polish Ambassador to the Republic of Kenya; and Eugeniusz Szleper, Polish ambassador to the Republic of Portugal.

KARKOSZKA ATTENDS UNVEILING OF WAR MONUMENT IN WARSAW

LD130406 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The people of Warsaw demonstrated their patriotism today before a newly unveiled monument which immortalizes one of the most famous events of World War II. The monument, named "Barricade of September 1939", was unveiled in the Warsaw Powiat of Ochota, where Polish soldiers and civilians fought bravely for 11 days and nights in September 1939. The ceremony was attended by many thousands of people as well as by members of the Warsaw PZPR Committee Executive led by Alojzy Karkoszka, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee. Also present were: Minister Janusz Wieczorek, chairman of the Council for the Preservation of Battle and Martyr Monuments; Stanislaw Wronski, president of the Main Administration of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy; and [words indistinct].

KEPA ATTENDS HEALTH EMPLOYEES PLENARY SESSION

LD131552 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Plenary sessions of the main boards of the Health Service Employees Trade Union and of the communal and local economy employees' trade union took place in Warsaw today. As already reported in the previous edition of EKSPRESEM PRZEZ SWIAT, the medical men deliberated on the topic of the use of worktime in health service establishments. The topics of the meeting of the communal and local economy trade unionists and employees were problems connected with workers' self-management and plant [word indistinct] activity. In the deliberations, which were attended by Jozef Kepa, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, it was stated among other things that an important place in the work of workers' self-management would continue to be taken by problems of work hygiene, safety and social problems. The activity of post-accident units particularly needs streamlining and also the supply of protective clothing to employees. A good deal of the discussion was taken up by the problems of cooperation between the self-management and administrative echelons.

PAPERS REPORT ON EPISCOPATE PLENARY CONFERENCE

AU121749 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 10 Sep 79 pp 1, 6 AU

[Unattributed report: "Prayers for the Pope on 16 October"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] As reported, the 170th plenary conference of the Episcopate was held under the chairmanship of Polish Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski in Warsaw on 5 and 6 September. The conference was preceded by the session of the Episcopate Main Council, which was also chaired by the Polish primate on 4 September.

The Episcopate Main Council reviewed the most important pastoral tasks facing the church since that great event in the life of the church and the nation--the pilgrimage by Holy Father John Paul II to our homeland and his.

The Episcopate plenary conference began on the afternoon of 5 September. It was attended by ordinary and assistant bishops from all dioceses.

Much attention was devoted to the June pilgrimage of the holy father to our homeland. The communique issued after the conference recalls the holy father's words spoken at Balice Airport on 10 June:

"The pope's visit in Poland is certainly an event without precedent not only in this century, but in the entire millenium as well, all the more so because it is a visit made by a pope who is a Pole and who has a sacred right and duty to continue to feel a profound communion with his nation. What is more, precisely that communion is a crucial factor in his service, as Peter's successor, for the universal church.

"That unprecedented event was certainly an act of some courage shown by the two sides, but our times needed just such an act of courage....

"That pilgrimage," the communique states, "serves the good of all Poles, all families, the nation, the state, peace, reconciliation and rapprochement among nations."

The communique continues:

"WE WILL EXPRESS OUR PERMANENT LINKS WITH THE HOLY FATHER THROUGH DAILY PRAYERS. TO DEMONSTRATE PUBLICLY AND COLLECTIVELY OUR BONDS WITH HOLY FATHER JOHN PAUL II THE EPISCOPATE CONFERENCE DESIGNATES 16 OCTOBER 1979 AS THE DAY OF THE POLISH NATION'S PRAYERS FOR THE POPE AND OF ONE'S PERSONAL SURRENDER TO THE HOLY MOTHER FOR THE SAKE OF THE CHURCH. WE ALL WILL ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THAT DAY OF PRAYER.

"FROM THAT DAY ON, ON THE 16TH DAY OF EVERY MONTH THROUGHOUT THE PONTIFICATE OF JOHN PAUL II, SPECIAL MASSES WILL BE CELEBRATED IN ALL TEMPLES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY FOR THE HOLY FATHER AND FOR THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH. IT WILL BE AN OFFERING OF THE POLISH NATION FOR THE ELECTION OF POPE JOHN PAUL II."

[Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish on 10 September in a report published on page 6 adds the following:

[The communique states among other things: "In keeping with the holy father's instructions, the Polish Episcopate is ready to hold further talks on the normalization of church-state relations and favors the process of normalization, which will make it possible for the church and the state to cooperate more extensively in many sectors of social life; the strengthening of the family and social order; respect for life; sobriety; respect for social property; a healthy way of life; the development of attitudes [affirming] the value of moral work [ksztaltowania postaw o wartosci moralnej pracy]. It goes without saying that all that serves the good of the nation, the church and the state. [no closing quotation marks]]

BRIEFS

PLANNING TALKS WITH CSSR--Delegations of the central planning bodies of Poland the CSSR have met in Warsaw to discuss issues of the further development of cooperation between the two countries. The sides positively appraised the implementation of the program for coordinating the plans for the socioeconomic development of Poland and the CSSR in 1981-85 and for further deepening their socialist economic integration. Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Planning Commission, received the leaders of the two delegations--Tadeusz Rudolf and Zdenek Sedivy--on 6 September. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON WORLD OIL CONFERENCE IN BUCHAREST

Deputy Oil Minister Address

AU132015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 13 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/9/1979--The development of oil and gas industry witnessed two periods in the last three decades. They strongly differ in the degree and way of turning to account the oil products and natural gases. In his address to the World Petroleum Congress, Ion Antonica, deputy minister of mining, oil and geology of Romania, characterized the two periods as follows: A first period which approximately extended until the beginning of the last decade was characterised by the prevailing utilisation of these products as fuel in producing electric and thermal energy for other industrial branches, for transportation, agriculture, etc. In 1955, gas-oil, fuel-oil and natural gases ensured 77.4 percent of the total quantity of thermoelectric energy produced in Romania, a share which increased to 79.7 percent in 1965.

A quantitatively higher stage in the development of oil industry began in the second half of the last decade period during which the efforts for a more efficient turning to account of all the country's resources were intensified. It is the merit of the president of Romania, who understood the outstanding importance of turning to account the country's resources for the progress of our economy. In the middle of the last decade, when worldwide oil and gas utilization as fuel was strongly increasing every year, the coal production was diminishing and a number of mines were shut down, Romania started an ample programme of opening new mines and lignite quarries, and of building-up coal fed thermoelectric stations. Simultaneously, the crude oil processing in refineries developed and modernized, and big petrochemical complexes for the complete and higher turning to account of oil and gases were built.

This orientation intensified during the 1971-1975 Five Year Plan, as resolute steps were taken in order to restrict and gradually eliminate the utilization of hydrocarbons in burning processes, while oil and gases were mainly chemicalized.

Consequently in 1973, the design and building of new thermoelectric stations fed with liquid and gas fuels were forbidden. Following such measures, the share of hydrocarbons in the total production of thermoelectric energy diminished to 68.5 percent in 1978 and the energy production of coal fed thermoelectric stations substantially increased to 28.4 percent in 1978 as compared to 19.5 percent in 1955.

Then, the Romanian dignitary said inter alia: A vast geological research activity developed in the last three decades, covering most of our territory, and in the last years also the continental shelf of the Black Sea.

The drilling per 1,000 tons of crude increased from 46.3 meters in 1934-1948 to 76.5 meters in 1960, and to 140 meters in 1978. The volume of geological research drilling, which represented only 14.6 percent of the total drilling between 1934 and 1943, continuously increased so that in the last 20 years it represented an average of more than 56 percent.

On the basis of the geological researches and drilling, new oil deposits have been discovered both in the already known oil areas, the Prahova Valley and Modova, and in the western part of Muntenia, Oltenia and the Romanian plain.

At the same time, the mill production steadily increased, reaching the pre-war level in 1952, and an annual average of 13.5-14.5 million tons between 1970 and 1979.

Despite the increased crude oil production and as a result of the powerful growth of oil consumption in the last years, due to the overall development of the national economy and to the petrochemistry boom, the domestic output of crude oil has become insufficient. As a consequence, simultaneously with the exploitation of our own oil resources, Romania has to import important quantities [word indistinct] oil each year. Actually, at present we import a quantity of crude oil which is higher than the domestic output, in order to cover the demand of our national economy. Of course this fact triggers off serious problems in the supply of this important raw material.

In the field of the production and utilization of natural gases, Romania has also a rich experience. The natural gas, of an exceptional purity, made possible the development of a powerful chemical processing and synthesis industry, which is the source of a wide range of first hand products. The natural gas output of about 29 billion [word indistinct] per year and provided with a network of almost 9,000 km of main pipelines is a solid source of raw materials for the Romanian chemical industry.

In the last 15-20 years the crude oil processing industry registered an intense activity in improving the equipment performances and in introducing modern processing technologies at international standards which produced high quality fuels and important quantities of raw materials for petrochemistry. At the same time with the modernization and extension of the existing refineries, new integrated refineries and petrochemical complexes have been built.

At present, such complexes share in operation at Brazi, Gheorghe, Gheorghiu-Dej and Pitesti. A new platform is just being built at Midia in Constanta County. The first unit, the primary distillation plant, of 3.5 million tons of crude oil per year, has already been commissioned.

The development and modernization of the crude oil refineries have made it possible to establish a powerful petrochemical industry.

Petrochemistry, based on a scientific orientation, in full agreement with the country's potential of hydrocarbons as raw materials and taking advantage of a powerful and modern research and design sector led by Academician Elena Ceausescu, is an outpost of the Romanian economy, whose results are known and appreciated the world over. The synthetic rubber, polyethylene, isoprene separation, the manufacture of chemical reagents, catalysts, methanol, organic glass, synthetic resins, polyvinylchloride, synthetic fibres and yarns are just a few of the achievements of Romanian petrochemistry, the fruit of an intense and steady manysided activity of our own.

Due to its policy of technico-economic and scientific cooperation with countries all over the world, irrespective of their social and economic system and based on the principles of observing national soverignty and independence, full equality of rights, of non-interference in the domestic affairs and of mutual advantage, Romania takes an active part in international cooperation in the oil field with numerous countries of the world. Due to its educational network at all levels in the petroleum world to the rich experience in production, to an adequate research network, as well as to its modern oil equipment manufacturing industry, Romania is known and appreciated all over the world for the great variety of technico-scientific forms of cooperation. The unanimous appreciations regarding Romania's oil industry allow us to refer to a Romanian oil school which is the result of an intense and constant effort of genuine technical thinking of our specialists. Romania intends, during the period to come to lucidly approach the energy and oil industry problem.

A research and development programme in the field of energy until 1990 and the main orientation until 2000 have been worked out at the initiative of the president of Romania.

She has in view to become self-sufficient in the next decade from the energy and fuel point of view. The efforts shall be directed to turning to better account new classical energy sources and some alternative sources, as well as to a most efficient management of the energy resources of the country, of introducing a strict regime of energy and fuel saving.

Geological research for oil and gas is faced now with very complex problems, similar to those in other countries who have long activity in this domain. The main requirement of this stage is to intensify research in new or less explored areas. This category will include in the first place the depth level between 3,500 m and 8-10 thousand meters on land, as well as the continental shelf of the Black Sea. At the same time, the activity in highly explored areas, located down to 3,500 m shall continue on the basis of a new conception and new methods, with a view to discovering deposits related to geological conditions other than those evinced through methods applied so far.

In view of the ever more limited discovery of new hydrocarbon reserves, the task of increasing the recovery factor in the oil deposits is considered a problem of national importance. To this end, the already known methods of increasing oil recovery in deposits, especially water and gas injection, will be further applied on a large scale. The thermal recovery methods will be improved and extended, new extraction methods will be investigated and applied such as the injecting of alkaline and surfactant substances, micella solutions, etc.

Mining technologies of oil production will be worked out and experimented in pilot mines, while extraction equipment will be continuously modernized.

In the years to come the oil processing industry will be oriented towards the further modernization of the existing refineries alongside with their completion with equipment meant to ensure an increased rate of turning to account the processed oil. Thus, the manufacture of mineral oils in Cimpina, Vega, [word indistinct] Brasov refineries will be modernized and the manufactory of oil additives in Teleajen Petrochemical Group will be increased. At the same time the alkylation and kuraldehyde solvent refinery units will be commissioned at the new Midia Petrochemical Works. The production of petroleum raw materials for chemification shall be increased and on these grounds the petrochemical output will further increase at a rapid rate.

Referring to the effects of the current energy crisis, Ion Antonica stressed that the petroleum congress cannot and must not elude [word indistinct] on the contrary, it should offer as much as it can, new ways of solving the existing problems, ways apt to ensure real stability of cooperation upon mutually advantageous bases between the oil producers and oil importers.

Soviet Deputy Minister Interview

AU132032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 13 Sep 79 AU

[Report on interview to AGERPRES by D.A. Takoyev, USSR deputy minister of the petroleum industry--date and place not given]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/9/1979--This is the opinion of D. A. Takoyev, deputy minister of oil industry of the USSR. In this context, the chances are, in this sequence, the growth of the final recovery factor of oil, the discovery and exploitation of new crude odl resources and the alternative sources of energy--nuclear, solar, eolian, etc. As regards the discovery of new deposits, Takoyev was optimistic, underlining that the development prospects of the USSR in this respect are ensured as Siberia--where important quantities of oil are already being extracted--is far from having its last word said.

The investments required by the search for and exploitation of the Siberian oil like those implied by the exploitation of resources in the North Sea or Alaska are considerably big, mentioned Takoyev, but their very existence is a profitability index.

In an interview granted to an AGERPRES reporter, referring to some speculations in international press, the deputy minister of oil of the USSR strongly rejected the statement that the Soviet Union would be affected in a way by the world energy crisis. The USSR, mainly as regards oil is far from having to worry, as it has enough quantities in known deposits and sure prospects to discover new reserves.

D. A. Takoyev considers as realistic the objective--largely discussed at the Bucharest congress--to rise the recovery factor of crude oil up to 50 percent, but does not agree with the opinion of some participants in the scientific reunion in Bucharest that a 60 percent recovery factor could dissipate the world panic aroused by the oil crisis. In the Soviet Union, the oil recovery factor from deposits is about 43 percent. This is, D. A. Takoyev mentioned, one of the domains in which the Soviet experts collaborate with Romanian ones both bilaterally and within the CMEA. Referring to the prospects of the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in this field, he said that only yesterday the relevant ministers of the two countries signed a long-term agreement in this sense. D.A. Takoyev thoroughly knows the energy programme now under debate in Romania and considers that the measures stipulated by it are an example to be followed. Mentioning that the respective programme found a pertinent expression in president Nicolae Ceausescu's speech delivered at the Bucharest World Petroleum Congress, the Soviet deputy minister of oil industry stressed the good impression produced among the participants by this speech of the Romanian head of state.

Ceausescu Meeting With Participants

AU131937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 13 Sep 79 AU

[All names, titles as received]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/9/1979--On September 13, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Wilhelm von Ilsemann, president of "Deutsche Shell"--the Federal Republic of Germany, president of the Organization of the World Petroleum Congresses, A. Lewis, Jr., former president of the American "Gulf" company, now councillor of that company, Vice-President of the organization A. R. Martinez, D. SC., professor at the "Bolivar" University, member of the National Energy Council of Venezuela, national councillor and director of the International Energy Association, vice-president of the organization, K. Miyamori, member of the commission for Customs Control at the Ministry of the Treasury of Japan, member of the Oil Research Group of the Ministry of Industry, member of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, director of the Japan Television Network, vice-president of the organization, who are taking part in the Tenth World Petroleum Congress under way in Bucharest.

Participating in the reception were Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister, Vasile Patilinet, minister of mining, oil and geology, chairman of the Romanian Organizing Committee of the congress.

The president of the Organization of the World Petroleum Congresses as well as the other guests conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu warm thanks for Romania's having hosted the Tenth World Petroleum Congress, for the conditions provided in view of the good unfolding of this important international meeting.

At the same time, they pointed to the contribution of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the settlement of the major issues confronting mankind today--inclusive of energy issues--as well as to the importance of the speech the Romanian head of state delivered at the opening session of the congress.

Greeting the guests, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his satisfaction at the fact that that important meeting was organized in Bucharest and stressed the particular significance of science and technology for the solving of the energy crisis, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order conducive to the free and unhampered access of all nations to the achievements of science and technology.

During the interview, it was pointed out that in conditions of the current economic crisis, of the energy crisis in particular, necessary are the adoption of a new policy of oil exploitation, conservation and the rational use of this important natural resource the establishment of a fair ratio between the prices of raw materials and those of manufactured goods, meant to stimulate the efforts of all countries--of the developing ones in particular--for developing their economy, for capitalizing their national riches.

Likewise, expressed was the hope that the Tenth World Petroleum Congress in Bucharest will give concrete recommendations with regard to the use of the achievements of modern science and technology for development, the rational use of the planet's energy resources, full exploitation of the oil reserves, that it will also facilitate a productive exchange of experience and technologies in oil discovery, exploitations and refining, in view of capitalizing new energy sources meant to stimulate the economic and social development of all countries, to contribute to the bridging of interstate economic gaps, to the attainment of their aspirations for progress and civilization.

Patilinet Meeting With PRC's Min

AU132043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 13 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/9/1979--On September 13, Vasile Patilinet, Romanian minister of mining, oil and geology, received Min Yu, deputy minister of the Petroleum Industry of the People's Republic of China, who is paying a visit to Romania.

The same day, the Romanian minister had an interview with John Swearingen, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company Indiana, USA.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MEXICAN TV ENVOY, GRANTS INTERVIEW

AU131110 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 13 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning received (Abel Enrique Magana Combuzano), special envoy of the Mexican State Television, Channel 13. The meeting was attended by Constantin Mitea, chief editor of SCINTEIA newspaper, and Eugen Florescu, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu gave an interview for the Mexican State Television, Channel 13.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PORTUGUESE REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEMBERS

AU131409 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 13 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the members of a delegation of the Supreme Portuguese Revolutionary Council led by Gen (Franco Charais), member of the council, who are visiting our country at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF]. The meeting was attended by Comrades Josif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the SUF National Council; Lt Gen Ion Hortopan, first deputy minister of national defense, chief of staff and member of the State Council; and Major Gen Mihai Chitac, member of the SUF National Council.

Gen (Franco Charais) extended cordial greetings and best wishes to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes. The delegation head also warmly thanked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the invitation to visit Romania and highly assessed the successes attained by the Romanian people in building a prosperous and independent Romania.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest for the message and friendly feelings extended and in turn conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to Portugal's president as well as increasingly greater successes to the friendly Portuguese people in their fatherland's democratic development. The Romanian head of state said that the visit to Romania by the delegation of the Supreme Portuguese Revolutionary Council is part and parcel of the good relations existing between the two peoples and makes a contribution to expanding and deepening traditional Romanian-Portuguese relations.

During the meeting the sides expressed satisfaction with the upward course of ties between the two countries and emphasized the particular importance of the Romanian-Portuguese dialog for their development, a dialog occasioned by the visit to Portugal of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes' visit to our country. They expressed the desire to act to continuously develop friendly relations between the two countries and to intensify bilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

During the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, the sides also discussed certain issues of the international political situation. In this respect the sides expressed the interest of Romania and Portugal in closely cooperating at the international level in order to make a greater contribution to attaining a genuine system of security and cooperation in Europe and establishing a new international economic and political order, which can insure the free and independent development of all peoples and their access to achievements of contemporary civilization.

Both sides emphasized the particular importance of thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting, which is called upon to contribute to strengthening the climate of detente and cooperation and adopting concrete disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament.

NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU

AU131404 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 13 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Federico Carlos Barttfeld, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina to our country. On presenting his credentials, the Argentine ambassador extended cordial greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, president of the Republic of Argentina.

In the speech delivered on this occasion, the ambassador expressed the conviction that his mission of expanding Romanian-Argentine relations will be much facilitated by the common policy of friendship and mutual regard binding Romania and Argentina and by the respect and consideration enjoyed by President Nicolae Ceausescu in Argentina.

The speaker stressed the fact that the common Latin origin and the desire to serve international peace and security determine that the Republic of Argentina attach particular importance to its relations with the Socialist Republic of Romania, based on permanent principles of the policy of self-determination, sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, legal equality between states and nonuse of force or other restraining military and economic means in international relations.

On receiving the ambassador's credentials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, thanked him for the greetings sent by the president of the Republic of Argentina and in turn extended to him best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as wishes for progress and well-being for the friendly Argentine people. In his reply, the Romanian head of state pointed to the good relations existing and developing between our two countries and to the importance of the high level dialog and contacts for promoting and expanding these relations. President Nicolae Ceausescu said that these relations are durably based on origin, language and cultural affinities and particularly on the attachment of the two states to the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and nonuse of force and the threat of force, an indispensible prerequisite in our time for the unhampered development of all peoples and for peace and security in the world.

After the presentation ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, had a cordial talk with Argentine Ambassador Federico Carlos Barttfeld.

AGERPRES REPORTS ROMANIA LIBERA COMMENTS ON NONALINED SUMMIT

AU111040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/9/1979--In a dispatch from Havana on the summit conference of non-aligned countries, the Bucharest daily ROMANIA LIBERA stresses in its September 11 issue:

As a matter of fact, the question that the participants in the big Havana reunion had to answer was whether the conference would know how to keep step with the irresistible growth of the peoples' struggle against the world's division into military blocs, with the upsurge of the struggle for national independence, equality in international life, for new political and economic relations among states and peoples.

The term of non-alignment was used this week at the high rostrum of the Congress Palace of Havana in tens of languages and numerous wordings, but final documents record the general consensus which merged like rivulets into a river, in a specific order.

After listing the principles of international law recorded in the final document of the conference, the Bucharest daily writes:

These are principles converging with the fundamental orientations of the Romanian foreign policy. No doubt, their having been so clearly recorded in the preamble to the final document took soothing efforts demanded by the complex situation in the non-aligned movement, but their having been recorded is only the beginning or a new beginning, since, in one way or another, the non-aligned countries have proclaimed their adhesion to them.

The commentary in the Bucharest daily further reads:

Romania's presence as invitee to the intense activity deployed at this conference had varied forms of manifestation. Received with keen interest and greatly appreciated for its ideas, President Nicolae Ceausescu's message evoked the fundamental matters focussing the preoccupations of the non-aligned countries' movement and presented again the solutions Romania envisions for the states that make up the big majority of contemporary mankind to be able to secure together the attainment of their desiderata.

The building of a new international economic order, the settlement of the disputed issues by peaceful means, the multiple collaboration of Romania with the member countries in various international organizations for the promotion of the joint ideals were the highlights of the talks conducted there by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei with chief delegates of numerous states, talks which, occasioning a reaffirmation of the good relations between Romania and the respective countries allowed for the expression of the determination to further develop them, in the interest of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

After recalling that the next summit of the non-aligned movement will take place in 1982 in Baghdad and will be preceded by a foreign ministers' meeting in 1981, at New Delhi, the Havana disptach printed in the Bucharest daily [illegible]ows:

In the three years to come till the next conference, the non-aligned movement has the opportunity to take fresh important steps on the way of affirming its fundamental principles which are in full harmony with the principles for which most of the states in the world are struggling.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS WORKING VISIT TO TIMIS COUNTY

AU140814 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 14 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu began a working visit to Timis County this morning." The high-ranking guests were warmly received by thousands of Timis inhabitants as well as by Timisoara Municipality Mayor Radu Valan, who presented the party secretary general with the key of the city. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then began his tour of various county economic units with a visit to the Timisoara mechanical plant.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON NONALINED SUMMIT

Expanded Coordination Bureau

AU130845 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[V. Teslic commentary: "Decisions of the Sixth Summit: Expansion of the Bureau"]

[Text] The expansion of the Coordination Bureau from 25 to 36 members and a consistent equal distribution of countries according to regions and continents is of great importance for ensuring and expanding democracy in the further work of the nonalined movement.

Democracy has been, by the way, one of the essential characteristics in the work of the nonalined countries ever since Belgrade in 1961. Since the nonalined countries now face new demands and an increase in the movement, democratization has assumed strategic importance for the further growth and assertion of the policy of nonalinement.

Tito is one of the initiators of this course of further democratization. At the Belgrade Ministerial Conference, Tito laid this down as one of the key tasks. Speaking about this at the sixth summit, he said that our efforts for democratic international relations also call for the further development of democratic relations in the movement. This is true, particularly now, when one bears in mind the growth of our movement and the increasingly greater demands facing it. "We must serve as an example of democratic accords to the world," Tito stressed.

As is well known, the Coordination Bureau organizes work and makes initiatives. The increased number of countries participating in its work are at the same time a barrier to all possible attempts aimed at imposing the positions of a country, region or special interest. In the same way the question arises of restricting the Coordination Bureau's power by means of strengthening the functioning of the plenum--either of ministers or the heads of governments and states.

The expanded Coordination Bureau also demonstrates the universal nature of the movement as a factor which expresses the interests of all mankind. Europe holds second place in this body (which it will share with Africa, which with its 49 member countries represents a majority in the movement) and this points to its four-continent dimension. This means it is not a tricontinental movement, something that was mainly taken as a screen for reducing the universal nature of the movement as a world political factor and for reducing it to an appendage of one of the blocs, regardless of the fact that none of the blocs could identify itself with the basic claims of any one continent.

The 11 European countries at the sixth summit (of which eight were observers and guests) demonstrate that "the old continent" with all its "sins" from the past also shares many identical interests with the nonalined countries from other continents. This is particularly true when what is involved are independence, understanding of detente, noninterference, equality and the world's development progress.

Polish Media's 'Bloc Coloring'

AU130855 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[L. Martinovic report]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 September--Contrary to the preceding 2 days, the reports from the nonalined summit meeting in Havana published in the Polish press today--particularly the report carried in the party organ TRYBUNA LUDU--show a conspicuous bloc coloring. Through the deliberate selection of the participants in the debate an attempt is being made to divert public attention from the speeches of those representatives who defend the nonbloc essence of the policy of nonalinement by citing solely those speakers who advocate the thesis that the camp countries are a "natural ally" of the movement. The aspirations of the vast majority in the movement to preserve and to confirm the original nonbloc orientation of the policy of nonalinement was not recorded even in the briefest possible citations.

With these selective and restrictive reports one obviously wants to present the image to the public that, at the Havana summit meeting, the nonalined movement vacillates as regards its future orientation and position on the political map of the world. True, it is noted that all speakers advocate the movement's unity, but it is not clearly mentioned on which principles.

The speech by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong was given a special place, particularly the part "that mentioned Vietnam's assistance to the people of Kampuchea" and the need for close cooperation between the movement and all anti-imperialist forces--among which only the "socialist community" is mentioned--so that the movement can successfully oppose "Chinese hegemony" in the Third World.

Polish Praise of Cuba

AU130930 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[L. Martinovic report]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 September--In accordance with the writing of certain Polish newspapers before the nonalined conference, special reporter of the party organ TRYBUNA LUDU in his report from Havana today (other newspapers do not report anything on the sixth summit meeting) deals predominantly with the division of the nonalined countries to various "wings." In his view, the "left wing" of the nonalined countries is the most active at the conference. His definition of this group boils down solely to the claim that these are countries which are developing "along the socialist or noncapitalist paths."

The reporter claims that there are considerably more countries in this "wing" than 6 years ago and that all these countries stress the indispensability of strengthening the struggle against imperialism, and strongly stresses their "natural alliance" with the countries of "the socialist community." The defense of the nonbloc essence of the policy of nonalinement and the struggle for its universality are obviously not to Warsaw's liking and thus the speeches of most delegations are even not recorded.

The strengthening of the influence of the Latin American countries is reported. According to TRYBUNA LUDU's reporter, this influence will spread because "the Cuban revolution shines" as an example in which the nonalined movement in Latin America has a "catalyst" and in Fidel Castro the nonalined movement in Latin America has "a support."

TRYBUNA LUDU also claims, contrary to facts, that many delegations avoid publicly expressing their views in the general debate and that the tendency in the commissions and committees "frequently is to compromise."

Bloc Failures at Summit

LD132333 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Although the sixth conference of heads of state or government in Havana has upheld the fundamental principles of the nonalined policy and movement, the bloc powers still continue to try, in their first analyses of the Havana meeting, to behave toward the nonalined movement in the same manner as in the past. Milika Sundic says:

While nonalined countries are carefully analyzing the results of the sixth summit in Havana, pleased by their success and especially by the fact that the conference has, as a whole, upheld the original principles of nonalinement, the blocs, each one in its own corner, are trying to calculate what has been gained and what has been lost by whom in Havana.

Despite the noticeable efforts being made, on the basis of out-of-context quotations from the political declaration of the sixth summit, to find as much evidence as possible that victory was won in Havana by the moderate or by the radical forces in the movement, the blocs are nevertheless quite obviously aware that their expectations have not been fulfilled.

The conference documents do not furnish them with enough material to exploit the Havana meeting in their mutual bloc settlings of account either. Those in the West who are displeased by the condemnation of Israel's policy and of the Egyptian-Israeli separate Camp David treaty seek solace in the fact that the Havana meeting dissociated itself from both blocs and that it rejected the thesis of the natural alliance. On the other side, in the press of individual socialist countries stress is laid exclusively on anti-imperialism, Zionism, racism and apartheid. Hegemonism and the nonbloc orientation of the nonalined movement are completely ignored. Even in quoting from individual speeches at the sixth summit and statements made after the conference, priority is given exclusively to those who advocated the natural alliance between the nonalined and socialist countries.

This kind of attitude toward the sixth conference of the heads of state or government of nonalined countries indicates that the military blocs will continue to view the nonalined movement as heretofore and that they will use various methods to penetrate its ranks. True enough, the outcome of the sixth summit does not give them much hope for success in this respect, because the documents spell everything out clearly, but both one bloc and the other should be expected to try to exploit the differences which manifested themselves in the discussions on the final document and in the introductory speeches made by the heads of some of the delegations.

The blocs followed the course of the debate assiduously, and even more assiduously recorded every deviation from the original principles of the policy of nonalinement. As in the past, they will try to exploit the differences and conflicts between individual nonalined countries and to make use of every mistake made by the Western or the Eastern bloc respectively with regard to the nonalined movement.

However, regardless of how much, if any, profit the blocs have made, the main part of the nonalined movement has been able this time once again, better than ever before, to spot all the snares of bloc policy. This awareness was decisive in the resolve to persevere in defense of the original principles of the policy of nonalinement and to warn both one bloc and the other that they have nothing to look for in the movement.

The resolve of the main part of the movement to oppose any deviation from the basic principles of the policy of nonalinement has restricted the scope of action for anyone who in any capacity may try to misuse what the sixth summit adopted as the joint stand of all the nonalined countries and this--there is no doubt about it--is very significant.

MARGAN SPEAKS AT INAUGURATION OF 'DAYS OF ROMANIAN CULTURE'

AU131231 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 79 p 11 AU

[R. Dubljevic report on speech by Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and personal delegate of the president of the republic, at the inauguration of a book exhibition marking the opening of the days of culture of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Belgrade on 11 September]

[Text] It does not happen very frequently that within a year two countries note such an intensive mutual exchange of cultural achievements as is the case this year--a year which will certainly remain noted in our country and in Romania for cultural cooperation between the two countries. We are pleased that the population of over 20 towns in all our republics and provinces will be enriched through the written and spoken word, picture, sound and movement, expressed through 40 direct meetings and other artistic experiences, and will get to know even more closely the people of Romania with whom we are linked by traditional friendship and cooperation in all fields of human activity.

The SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania, Dr Ivo Margan continued, have for a number of years been realizing multifarious cooperation in the field of culture, while the fact that cooperation had recently reflected continuous growth, both in volume and diversity as well as quality, is only another confirmation of good overall relations between our two countries to which the meetings of the prominent sponsors of this action, Presidents Tito and Ceausescu, give strong impetus.

Many people, some of whom are present here, vividly remember the impressions and realizations from the meetings held as part of the days of culture of our peoples and nationalities in Romania in May this year. We are satisfied with the results with which the culture of our peoples and nationalities was presented. The good organization of our host, the wish and interest of the Romanian people and creative workers to approach these cultures and to understand their message in the widest possible human dimension and comprehension contributed to those results.

I want to reiterate, I hope to mutual satisfaction, the joy over the fact that these cultural manifestations are being held in the year in which both countries mark significant jubilees: Yugoslavia marks the 60th anniversary of the party, the SKOJ [the Union of Yugoslav Communist Youth] and the revolutionary trade unions, while Romania is marking the 35th anniversary of the antifascist uprising and the liberation of the country.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRC VICE PREMIER WANG RENZHONG

Ikonic Welcome

LD131132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Wang Renzhong, vice premier of the PRC State Council, arrived today for a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. The vice premier of the Chinese Government and his colleagues were greeted at Surcin Airport by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

Zhou Qiuyie, ambassador of the PRC in Yugoslavia, was also in the welcoming party at the airport.

During his 12-day visit in our country Vice Premier Wang Renzhong will pay visits to several of our republics and provinces, in addition to having talks with his host Branislav Ikonic. The Chinese vice premier is also entrusted with the management of the agricultural complex, which represents a priority area in the Chinese plans for the development and modernization of the country. The program of the visit provides for a visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, when Vice Premier Wang Renzhong will pay a return visit to Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Vojvodina Assembly. The Chinese delegation will visit the socialist republics of Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia, as well as Vojvodina.

During its stay, the Chinese delegation will examine the opportunities for and forms of cooperation between Chinese and Yugoslav economic and scientific organizations, in particular in the sphere of agriculture. The Chinese delegation will also be acquainted with the experience gained in the development of Yugoslav agriculture. It is envisaged that the visit of Wang Renzhong, the Chinese vice premier, and his colleagues should contribute to better mutual acquaintance and to a review of the opportunities and mutual interests in the further promotion of cooperation in agriculture between Yugoslavia and China.

Vojvodina Visit

LD140420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--Wang Renzhong, vice premier of the PRC State Council, arrived in Novi Sad this evening.

The high-ranking guest and the members of the delegation were welcomed and cordially greeted by Nikola Knezic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

Wang Renzhong, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and the president of the Executive Council of the Vojvodina Assembly spent a short time in friendly conversation.

The vice premier of the PRC State Council and the members of the delegation are to make a 6-day official and friendly visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

CUBAN CP OFFICIAL DELIVERS LECTURE IN BRCKO

AU131015 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 12 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Emanuel Rodriguez Ley, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, has arrived on a 2-day visit to Brcko. Tonight at the hall of culture the senior Cuban guest delivered a lecture on the 20 years of revolutionary changes in Cuba. Tomorrow he will visit several cultural institutions, the Partisan Cemetery and the Interplet textile combine.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS ON ECONOMY, BUDGET, FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD132144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information, at its session today the Federal Executive Council, presided over by Dr Ivo Margan, discussed several questions relating to current economic policy, the federal budget and relations with other countries.

At the session, the proposed composition of the Yugoslav delegation to participate in the work of the 34th UN General Assembly session was accepted, and the platform for its work was established. The Yugoslav delegation, which is to be led by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, is authorized to take an active part in the resolution of the most important problems at this session along the line of the policy of nonalinement and the implementation of the recently ended sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries in Havana.

Also accepted were the proposals of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs on amending and supplementing the law on the movement of the visits by foreigners to Yugoslavia. According to these amendments, in future a tourist permit for foreigners to enter our country will only be issued on the basis of a national travel document or national identity card, and not on the basis of other documents as well (driving licence and so forth). According to the proposed changes, the necessary accommodation, health protection and material security will be insured by federal budget resources for people whose right of exile in our country is recognized.

LCY PRESIDIUM MEETS TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU131748 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Sep 79 AU

[Text] A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium has been held in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Branko Mikulic. The highest officials of the federation also took part in the session.

Before passing to the first point on the agenda, the Presidium kept 1 minute's silence to pay respect to deceased revolutionaries Budislav Soskic and Vidoje Smilevski. The session discussed topical ideopolitical problems of the current economic situation and the realization of the policy of economic stabilization and of the decisions of the LCY Central Committee on current ideopolitical questions of the acquisition, allocation and distribution of income and personal income funds.

The Presidium received with sorrow a report on the grave railroad accident at Stalac, among the victims of which are a number of first-year cadets of the Army Military Academy in Belgrade. The Presidium expresses deep condolences to the families of those who lost their lives, to the Federal Secretariat for People's Defense and all the Yugoslav People's Army personnel..

SERBIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DOCUMENTS

AU132056 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Sep 79 AU

[Dusan Mitic report]

[Text] At its session today, the Serbian Executive Council adopted preliminary drafts including a resolution and the accompanying measures providing the framework for the taxes and contributions next year and the outlines of the budget for the coming year. Dusan Mitic reports on the work of the Executive Council:

The drafting of the documents for the coming year is progressing speedily, so that in 4 days' time the Executive Council will prepare the final text or the preliminary draft of the resolution and other accompanying documents on the basis of the observations made today. The views of most of the planning agents could be heard by the end of the month.

The essence of all the preliminary drafts is that a much slower growth of the economy is envisaged for next year, and on that basis many restrictions are foreshadowed regarding the spending of funds. One will continue to do everything in order to strengthen the material position of the basic organizations of associated labor.

The funds for material intervention in the economy will also increase considerably. The present estimates show that next year those funds will be 25 percent above this year's, although the basic aim remains further work on the strengthening of the material position of the economy. The first positive results achieved this year indicate that the funds at the disposal of the economy are still less than the interest payments it has to make. Precisely for that reason, the basic aim of the documents for the next year is to spend less, so that more resources may be left to the economy.

Despite all that, the prospect now is that the economy next year will have to bear additional burdens both because of the contributions for the reconstruction after the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro and because of other taxes. The final decision on what will happen next year has not, cannot yet be taken, but all the forecasts indicate that one may expect aggravated conditions for business operations. The initial estimates indicate that it will be necessary to increase the republican budget by 16.5 percent and that the average increase of all the taxes will be about 19 percent.

SUKRIJA ISSUES WARNING ON NATIONALISM AT KOSOVO MEETING

AU121522 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 79 p 8 AU

[Unattributed report]

[Text] "Nationalism is one of the most dangerous opponents and enemies of socialist self-managing relations and thereby also of the equality of our peoples and nationalities," Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, said in his speech at the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Kosovo-Metohija National Liberation Brigade in Gnjilane on the day before yesterday. Nationalism most often appears on and operates from the dogmatic-bureaucratic and statist or petty bourgeois liberal positions.

Nationalism--be it the greater Albanian one or the greater Serbian one--always acts with a certain reactionary aim regardless of the slogans which it might use in certain situations.

A constant improvement of the ideological-political awareness of communists and the workers class and working people as well as the equality of all peoples and nationalities of our country have always been and always will be our most powerful weapon in the struggle against every nationalism as well as against all forms of antisocialist and anti-self-managing tendencies and phenomena.

The nationalists strive in various deliberate ways to spread their ideology among the people. They seek support among various antisocialist and anti-self-managing forces and individuals. They know that they cannot and may not speak publicly against the equality, brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities because they always have been and always will be rejected and condemned by the workers class, the people, the working man and every individual honest citizen. For this reason they try to use various masked slogans and constantly emphasize the thesis about an alleged subjugation of their own nation in our country. For their propaganda aims and their hostile activity they try to exploit those shortcomings which we ourselves publicly and openly criticize and which we strive to eliminate in the struggle for a quicker socialist progress, Ali Sukrija warned.

MIKULIC CHAIRS LCY WORKING GROUP ON POLITICAL TRAINING

LD061022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The session today of the working group of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which is concerned with preparations for the Central Committee session approved the material entitled "The Ideopolitical and Organizational Training of the League of Communists for Implementing its Leading Role in Society, With Particular Reference to the Place and Role of the Municipal League of Communists Organization in the Political System", along with certain comments and supplements. It was decided that an editing commission would be formed which, on the basis of today's suggestion, would compile the final text of the material, which would then be sent to the members of the LCY Central Committee. Branko Mikulic chaired today's session of the working group.

Let us recall that the aforementioned material has arisen as a result of the talks which members of the working group had in 116 basic organizations of the League of Communists, 28 municipal committees, in all central and provincial committees, in the Committee of the Conference of the League of Communists organization and in federal organs and organizations. The aim had been to jointly determine how well trained the League of Communists organs and organizations are for day to day political action and for resolving the most topical social problems.

It is a fact, it was said, that the activity in basic organizations and in the League of Communists as a whole has been considerably intensified following the 11th LCY Congress. However, the practice of the League of Communists still being "concerned with itself" and discussing its "internal" themes rather than actually participating in events--both with regard to actions and, in practical terms, the activity of the political system--is still present. There is still a considerable amount of underestimating and even of sectarianism with regard to the activity of other sociopolitcal organizations. One of the results of this is also the phenomenon of League of Communists organizations still conerning themselves to a considerable degree with paraphrasing and repeating generally known and adopted attitudes while, as stated today, concerning themselves less with the continuous weaving of new social relations and improving the quality of action.

The aforementioned material should provide a more complete assessment of the activity of the League of Communists in the delegate system--from the workers' council to the SFRY Assembly.

This is a very significant issue because it contains the attitude of the LCY toward determining and resolving the pluralism of self-managing interests and the attitude towards implementing self-managing agreements and social accords as well as the attitude toward the responsibility for discerning between what is proclaimed and what is real, etc. In the final analysis, the speedier resolving of problems in the sphere of socioeconomic relations, the distribution and the position of the working man in the socialist self-managing system depends on the LCY training on the functioning of the delegate system.

In the debate considerable reference was made to the degree of development of democratic centralism in the League of Communists. At times it happens, it was said, that this principle is interpreted differently in the municipalities, republics and provinces and in the LCY. It was stressed that it is superfluous to assert that democratic centralism has the same weight and the same obligation at all levels. A special question is how much the League of Communists has succeeded in developing democratic relations of cooperation with other social factors in determining policy and implementing what has been agreed on.

This is particularly significant because the party can and must act with its authority only in cases when the defense of the achievements and the goals of the revolution are at stake. In all other situations, the party should enter into democratic debates with the strength of arguments.

These and many other no less significant issues will be discussed at the session of the LCY Central Committee which is planned for October. It is an obligation to point out what marks the sociopolitical situation following the 11th LCY Congress, where the inconsistencies and the lack of orientation and even forms of resistance are and to what extent and how the League of Communists is coping with all this.

SLOVENE OFFICIAL BRIEFS REPUBLICAN AKTIV ON HAVANA SUMMIT

AU131745 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Anton Vratusa, president of the Slovene Executive Council and member of the Yugoslav delegation to the sixth nonalined conference, has addressed the political aktiv of Slovenia about the course and the results of work of the conference. He pointed out the activities of the Yugoslav delegation, and especially President Tito, designed to affirm the original principles of nonalinement, the preservation of its unity and its universal nature, which have been confirmed in the final document of the conference.

DOLANC ATTENDS SLOVENE SOCIALIST YOUTH MEETING

AU031909 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 27 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Summary] Kamnik, 26 August--Stane Dolanc, France Popit, Viktor Avbelj and many sociopolitical workers of Slovenia attended a meeting of Slovene youth, former SKOJ [Yugoslav Communist Youth Union] members and aktivists. The meeting was held on Mala Planina mountain near Kamnik to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the SKOJ and the 40th anniversary of the fifth SKOJ National Conference, which was held on 6 August 1939 on Mala Planina mountain and which was attended by, among others, Edvard Kardelj. Boris Bavdek, president of the Republican Conference of the Slovene Socialist Youth Association, spoke at the meeting.